A GRAMMAR OF TIRUKKURAL

A. DHAMOTHARAN

1972

07

A GRAMMAR OF TIRUKKURAL

SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES No. V

A GRAMMAR OF TIRUKKURAL

A. Dhamotharan, Ph.D.

SOUTH ASIA INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG
DELHI BRANCH
1972

Ayyadurai DHAMOTHARAN (1935)
First Published: December 1972
500 Copies

© South Asia Institute
University of Heidelberg
Heidelberg, W. Germany
Delhi Branch
3, Kasturba Gandhi Marg
New Delhi 110-001

Printed at
Sivakami Printers, Annamalainagar 608-101, India

To My Mother

Editor's Note

With this monograph *A Grammar of Tirukkural* by Dr. A. Dhamotharan we continue our series SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES with another work on linguistics after we had published Dr. Bahadur Singh's study "The Dialect of Delhi" as No. 3 of the same series. This time the language of the well-known Tamil classic has been scrutinized on modern linguistic lines.

Dr. Dhamotharan's work was originally submitted as a Ph. D. thesis to Kerala University in 1966. After assignments for a short period as Lecturer in Tamil in K. M. College, Adirampattinam, and as Lecturer in Linguistics in Annamalai University, Dr. Dhamotharan has been a Reader in Tamil at the South Asia Institute of the University of Heidelberg since July, 1968.

Through this publication we are glad not only to make a valuable work available to interested scholars, but also hope to contribute to Dravidian Studies, which have not found proper attention in traditional indology.

New Delhi
September 1972

Jürgen Lütt

Foreword

Many years ago, in 1957, in a paper in which I coined the term Late Old Tamil, and, again, in a subsequent paper entitled "Iṉiyavai nāṟpatu" and published in *Archiv Orientálni*, I tried to show that the only solid and honest way how to deal with the long and complicated history of the Tamil language was to prepare linguistic descriptions of the subsequent stages of its development as reflected in a set of representative texts. That, at least, was, no doubt, the first, unavoidable step.

I was happy to see that this request was being fulfilled in the course of the last decade in very numerous single descriptions, performed mostly by young Indian linguists, but, alas, almost inevitably left unpublished, and rotting in the libraries of Indian universities as so many 'unpublished dissertations'. Not all of these descriptions of which I have seen quite a number were of equal importance and quality.

I am therefore very happy to see that one of them, which has the distinction to belong to the best of them, is destined to be published. Dr. A. Dhamotharan has chosen the text of the *Tirukkural* as the target of his work, and, judging from his enormously valuable book *Tirukkuṟaḷ mēṟkōḷ viḷakkam* (1970), he knows his text better than may be anyone else at present. What is, however, even more important is the fact that Dhamotharan has stuck to one of the most fruitful and productive methods and techniques of linguistic description, based on Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory which was probably the first of the great contemporary movements in American linguistics to depart from the neopositivistic, post-Bloomfieldian structuralistic descriptivism.

The result is an outstanding work, and I welcome with great intellectual joy the fact that it will not share in the unfortunate fate of those descriptions which are buried, almost forgotten and useless, in the libraries all over India.

The University of Utrecht
The Netherlands
November 1972

Kamil V. Zvelebil

Table of Contents

Editor's Note

Foreword

Introduction 1

Sentence Level 21

Clause Level 31

Phrase Level 54

Word Level 68

Phonemics 149

Sandhi 194

Glossary 201

References 253

Select Bibliography 255

Introduction

1.1. *A Grammar of TirukkuRaḷ* is part of my Ph.D. dissertation submitted to the Kerala University, Trivandrum in 1966. The scope of the present study is twofold: firstly, to describe in general the structure of the language of Tirukkural starting from the high-level unit (sentence) and proceeding to the low-level unit (phoneme) of the text and secondly, to test in particular the procedural feasibility of the Tagmemic model by applying it to the grammatical description of the text, Tirukkural. To be more precise, the study begins from sentence and ends with sounds of Tirukkural with the application of Tagmemics.

1.1.1. This model for the grammatical analysis has been expounded and developed by K. L. Pike in his work, *Language in Relation to a Unified Theory of the Structure of Human Behavior* (1954). This work represents the main spring of Tagmemic notions and the theoretical facets of the conceptual framework. The four main characteristics of Pike's approach which are elaborately discussed in his work, *Language . . .* are: (1) Language is viewed as behavior, (2) Language is hierarchically ordered, (3) Language consists of emic units and (4) Language is trimodally structured. These characteristics are not independent of each other; they can be discussed only with reference to some of the others. Among the four, as a matter of fact, the last one is an innovation of Pike in his conception of language structure. All the rest have been recognized and accepted already by other linguists in one way or other.

1.1.2.1. **Language Viewed as Behavior:** The consideration of language as a behavioral phenomenon is not a new one among linguists. But Pike has extended the boundary to include more and more features of human behavior by attempting to relate

languge behavior to other aspects of human behavior. Hence in Pike's approach language is not a "pure system"; the behavioral aspects come under the consideration of language itself. There is a direct connection between systematic relationships and physical action — those which produce speech on one extreme and meaningful responses to language on the other. This is to say that both phonetics and meaning are considered as part of language. The importance of this in the overall approach may be seen in that the features which distinguish and define all relevant linguistic units have two sorts of characteristics: they are identificational (that is, they have reference to a phonetic base in articulatory behavior directly or indirectly) and they are meaningful (that is, they occupy a significant position in a functioning cultural system)[1]. This inclusion of articulatory behavior and response behavior differentiates Pike's approach from other contemporary linguistic works.

1.1.2.2. **Language is Hierarchically Ordered :** In modern structural linguistics, views on language as hierarchically ordered are again not uncommon. However, there are some differences which may be seen in the manner of presentation of the hierarchical organizations in Pike's model. The hierarchical structuring of Pike is different from the unidirectional sequence of linguistic level proposed by most other theoreticians, i.e. the sequence of phonology, morphology, and syntax in which phonology is frequently thought of as being at the bottom of this vertical layering of subsystems, and syntax at the top. Instead, Pike sets up three distinct and equally important hierarchies, the phonological, the lexical and the grammatical. Each begins on the same plane, i.e. with a minimal structural unit, and each reveals an internal succession of larger, more inclusive units. Eventually each of the three distinct hierarchies interlocks with the other two. Within the hierarchies of Pike the units are related to each other not merely in terms of a sequence, but in terms of significant layerings. The larger units are determined partly in terms of the smaller units, while the smallar units occur only in the structurally relevant positions within the larger, more inclusive units in the hierarchy. For example, in

the phonological hierarchy the units posited are phonemes, syllables, phonemic words, and phonemic phrases (the last two sometimes called stress groups and breath groups, respectively). These units occur in precisely this order of 'upward' succession, i.e. the phoneme is the smallest emic unit in the hierarchy, the others are hyper-emic units in the same hierarchy. The syllable, for instance, is determined partly in terms of phonemes, while, on the other hand, the phoneme cannot be adequately determined unless the analyst describes its distribution within the syllable, i.e. the larger, more inclusive unit[2].

1.1.2.3. **Language Consists of Emic Units**: Emic-etic distinction in structural linguistics is in no way a novel one. By extending this distinction from phonology to grammatical and lexical structure in the linguistic structure and also to non-verbal behavior Pike adds one more special feature in his theory. For Pike emic units are not physical entities per se, but rather structurally relevant parts of a system or systems. With respect to language, an emic description describes each unit according to its relation to a total structure. Furthermore, all emic units are meaningful, in so far as they are part of a functioning, culturally significant system (see Scott (1965)).

1.1.2.4. **Language is Trimodally Structured**: This conception of trimodal structuring is central to Pike's theory in which he describes each emic unit according to three modes of complex overlapping components.

1.1.2.4.1. **Feature Mode**: The feature mode includes the identifying-contrastive features of the unit. These include the features by which a thing is what it is, an identity and the features which contrast it with other units of the system (the same features, but in contrast). The phoneme has its contrastive features; a morpheme is contrasted by its meaning with all other units of meaning; the feature mode of a tagmeme is the functional slot in a frame, including the structural, or grammatical meaning, which is associated with this funtction-slot.

1.1.2.4.2. **Manifestation Mode**: The manifestation mode includes the concrete variants that occur. In the phoneme, the manifestation includes the phones which represent the phoneme in a particular utterance; the morpheme, likewise, is manifested by the morphs which occur; the tagmeme is manifested by the morphemes or morpheme sequences — the filler-classes — which fill the functional slot in the construction frame.

1.1.2.4.3. **Distribution Mode**: The distribution mode is the distribution of the units within utterances, and refers to the total distribution of the unit in a language, as well as its actual occurrence in any particular instance. Phonemes have characteristic distribution, as do morphemes. The tagmeme also, as a slot-class correlative, has a characteristic distribution in the hierarchy of a language with the immediate environment being the construction in which the tagmeme appears[3].

1.1.2.5. **Summary**: To sum up, Pike's model of language design is characterized by the hierarchical ordering of units, the explicit distinction at several points between an emic and an etic approach, the attempt to move in the direction of a unified theory for the analysis of behavioral systems, the trimodal structuring in the description of linguistic units, the positing of units of distributional structure and utilizing the tagmeme both as a unit of description and as a tool of analysis.

1.2. In the exposition as well as the application of Tagmemics several scholars of the Summer Institute of Linguistics have considerably contributed to the original theoretical structure. Specifically Robert E. Longacre has suggested some useful insights within the theoretical model and in methodology. The present dissertation has been heavily influenced by his work *Grammar Discovery Procedures - a Field Manual* (1964)[4]. So the impact of his thinking as I have understood from his works may evidently be seen in each and every page of this work. So let us have a detailed discussion about the analytical procedures set forth by Longacre.

1.2.1. Both Pike and Longacre have suggested a scheme of trimodal linguistic structuring. In this scheme the two basic assumptions are (1) the division of language into phonology, grammar and lexicon and (2) the consideration of linguistic phenomena under three different perspectives, as *particle, string* and *field.*

1.2.2. As Longacre (1964) describes, Tagmemic theory assumes that "whatever may be the difficulties in studying and evaluating human behavior in relation to language, behavior is nevertheless more objective and observable than intuition or introspection. We can observe behavior; we can only affirm intuition." The reason for this assumption is that linguistic patterning is related to the patterning of all purposeful behavior.

1.2.2.1. In human behavior the role of patterning is crucial and central. After recognizing however both the facts that language is a human behavior and is the centrality of patterning in human behavior, it is reasonable to require that a linguistic theory gives centrality to linguistic patterns.

1.2.2.2. Then the grammatical description of a given language means the description of the various patterns and pattern points of that language which comprise a system. Tagmemics attempts to present this system as straight as possible. Tagmemics terms the pattern *syntagmeme* and the pattern point *tagmeme.*

1.2.3. Further discussion needs some technical definitions of the fundamental concepts of Tagmemics. The four fundamental insights in the grammatical description of Tagmemics, as Longacre (1965) clearly states, are "the correlativity of function and set, the search for constructions of maximum relevance, the emphasis on explicit, systemic hierarchy and the concept of relatedness in logical space (with transformation as only one of the possible parameters which relates constructions)"[5].

1.2.3.1. **Tagmeme** : A correlative of function and set formerly known as slot-class. Function refers to the particular role of one

formally distinguishable part of a syntagmeme in relation to other parts of the same construction. Set refers to the manifestation of a function with a set of items and/or sequences. Thus in the verbal clause *tiiyinaal cuṭṭa puṇ ul aaRum* (fire, by - (which) was burned-sore - inside - will heal — 'the blister caused by fire will heal inwardly') there are three functional segments, viz. subject, location and predicate which are manifested by both sequence and item. These three segments in this clause manifest not only the grammatical functions (roles) but relations within the clause.

1.2.3.2. **Syntagmeme**: An identifying contrastive type on a given level of hierarchical structure, consisting of a string of constituents, e.g. a word syntagmeme, a phrase syntagmeme, a clause syntagmeme, a sentence syntagmeme, etc. More elaborately a syntagmeme is, as defined by Longacre (1965), a functionally contrastive string on a given level and has (1) closure and internal coherence; (2) a minimal structure (a nucleus, at least part of which is obligatory) and usually an expanded structure (the entire nucleus plus the optional periphery); and (3) contrast, variants, and distribution. It may also be characterized by internal layering or grouping and by multiple nesting.

1.2.3.3. **Hierarchy**: The vertical relationship of units comprises the system of grammatical hierarchy. In general, lower level units build into higher level units. In other words, syntagmemes of one structural level manifest tagmemes of the next higher level, e.g. phrase syntagmemes manifest clause-level tagmemes. Hence the external distribution of units comprises the grammatical hierarchy of systemic levels. In the structure of a given language such a positation of systemic levels is essential in obtaining the constructions of maximum relevance, i.e. syntamemes. However nesting types of constructions are not uncommon. This phenomenon may be termed as (1) Recursive layerings, (2) Back looping and (3) Level skipping.

1.2.3.3.1. **Recursive Layerings**: It refers to an imbedded structure in which a syntagmeme may manifest as tagmeme of another syntagmeme on the same level, e.g. phrase within a phrase.

1.2.3.3.2. **Back Looping :** It refers to an imbedded structure in which a syntagmeme of a higher level may manifest a tagmeme of a lower level, e.g. a clause may occur within a phrase.

1.2.3.3.3. **Level Skipping :** It refers to an imbedded structure in which a syntagmeme of a lower level may manifest a tagmeme of an alternative higher level, e.g. a word may occur in a clause. In the later two phenomena, order can very well be fixed on the basis of the distribution of units such as first-order back-looping, second-order back-looping, first-order level-skipping and second-order level-skipping.

1.2.3.3.4. **Matrix :** It is a device to present the relations between syntagmemes. As Longacre (1965) describes Matrix is a device whose model is space in *n* dimensions (uni-dimensional matrices are trivial except in a system of matrices with further dimensions). In grammar this develops the notion of relatedness in logical space by arranging syntagmemes or tagmemes in a system of co-ordinates.

1.2.3.4. In general, all these concepts are correlative. Tagmeme is the correlative of function and set. Tagmeme and syntagmeme are correlative since tagmemes can exist only by virtue of placement in one or more constructions. On the other hand syntagmemes can exist only with their constituents, i.e. tagmemes. So also syntagmemes and systemic levels of grammatical hierarchy are correlative concepts since syntagmeme is functionally a contrastive string on a particular level of grammatical structuring. Finally the hierarchy and martix are also correlative. In the presentation of field structure of hierarchy they are very useful by presenting clearly the regular hierarchical structuring as well as the apparent exceptions to hierarchy — the characteristics of the structure of a given language.

1.2.3.5. If we admit that the syntagmeme is functionally a contrastive string, then it follows that we have to set up the criteria to distinguish syntagmemes. A corrollary of this assumption needs the criteria to distinguish tagmemes. The rule

suggested by Longacre (1964) for distinguishing these units is as follows: the criteria for seperating pattern points (tagmemes) are relatively straightforward, the criteria for separating the patterns themselves (syntagmemes) are necessarily more complicated. Thus, any clear difference — including distinctions in linear ordering — can establish a contrast between two tagmemes. But we require more than this to distinguish two syntagmemes : *For two patterns (syntagmemes) to be in contrast they must have more than one structural difference between them; at least one of these differences must involve the nuclei of the syntagmemes.* In practice this amounts to insistence on a two-fold minimal difference at least one of which involves the nuclei.

1.2.3.5.1. **Syntagmemic Difference** : Longacre (1964) lists the structural differences between syntagmemes as follows: (a) differing linear orderings; (b) differing number of tagmemes; (c) differing syntagmemes manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes; (d) differing emic classes manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes; and (e) differing transform potential (or differing derivations via transform).

1.2.3.5.2. **Tagmemic Difference** : Again he lists the differences between two tagmemes as followes: (a) distinctive physical positions; (b) difference in obligatory versus optional status; (c) distinctive manifestations in terms of word classes; (d) distinctive manifestations in terms of word types, phrase types, or subordinate clauses; (e) distinctive cross reference of certain nuclear tagmemes to affixes within the verb manifesting predicate; and (f) of distinctive transforms.

1.2.4. The terms nuclei and emic class need some clarifications.

1.2.4.1. Nuclear versus peripheral distinction in the phrase and clause levels parallels the obligatory versus optional distinction in word and sentence levels which are of course useful in the analytical procedure in the search for constructions of maximum relevance. The following criteria can be used to

distinguish the unclear tagmemes suitably for clause level and phrase level tagmemes: (1) obligatory status, (2) cross reference or agreement, (3) manner of occurrence, (4) restriction in distribution or diagnostic features, (5) transformations, and (6) manifesting sets.

1.2.4.2. **Emic Class**: An emic class as described by Longacre (1964) is either a small closed function set (an order of affixes or a group of function particles of the sort posited in Fries' *Structure of English),* or a subdivision of a large and open hyperclass (e.g. a subdivision including some but not all verbs). In the latter case the words grouped as an emic class should be relevant to at least two spots in the grammar - with one spot not transformationally related to the other.

1.2.5. Although one of the assumptions of tagmemics is that units are form-meaning composites, it lies only as the background of the analysis. Obviously it depends entirely on the formal features.

1.2.5.1. In the grammatical description of the Tagmemic model, the conventional formulaic representations are indicated by the duel function-set symbolism. The presentation of linguistic patterns may be represented in a straight forward and summary fashion through this map-like structure of the tagmemic formulae. For simplicity in presenting the formulae, unitary symbols are used here for tagmemes but this does not reflect any change in the function-set correlation.

1.2.5.2. As we have seen in this introduction, Tagmemics is a unique grammatical description in the field of structural linguistics. Its attention to field structure, its explanatory adequacy in taxonomic linguistics and its functionally oriented views distinguish it from other schools. With all these qualities it has gained ground internationally. Extensive application of this system of analysis to actual language data (nearly 260 languages) is going on and the results are being published.[6] The body of literature about the theoretical implications

and the practical analysis of particular languages is considerable. So this system of grammatical description cannot be underestimated. It has been clearly pointed out by Cook (1964) in these words: "No linguist today can afford to ignore this massive body of material; no course in linguistics can claim to be complete, which does not take tagmemics into consideration."

1.2.5.3. He acknowledges the fact that in the recent works in Tagmemic analysis there is a tendency to incorporate the concept of transforms, rewrite operations and to point out the generative possibilities but he states that it in no way affects the theoretical frame work of Tagmemics but helps the theory function both as taxonomic and generative. This practice can very well be viewed as a reasonable and even predictable development, and that the new tagmemic-transformational model is not just eclectic, but rather represents a reasonable supplementation of Tagmemics with a new transformational apparatus. In the past six years (after I have completed this work) considerable changes have taken place in the Tagmemic theory especially in the application side. These later developments have not been incorporated in this study as the fundamental principles of Tagmemics have not been affected by these later developments.

1.3. **The Text Under Analysis**: Tirukkural, the 'Bible' of the Tamil people, stands as a perennial light and enlightens all mankind through its thought and diction. It deals in extense, with the maxims of human life free from all sorts of dogma. The crowning glory of the early literature of Tamils lies in Tirukkural, on which the entire structure of the Tamil culture and heritage rests. This essence of perfection in Tamil literature is now widely recognized as a gospel of mankind and an inimitable masterpiece of eternal validity. Its intrinsic excellence, noble ideals and the underlying philosophy have been praised as, for example, "the masterpiece of Tamil literature - one of the highest and purest expressions of human thought."[7] This primary source for Tamil philosophy, has been included as one among

the eighteen minor classics (*patin-eṇ kiiḻ-k-kaṇakku*) which are mostly ethical works.

1.3.1. Tirukkural contains 133 chapters. Every chapter consists of 10 couplets and thus we have a total of 2660 lines. It has been divided into three main parts with suitable subheads.

1.3.1.1. The first part is called *ARattu-p-paal* — on rightousness, which consists of 38 chapters dealing with domestic and ascetic life.

1.3.1.2. The second part is called *Poruṭ-paal* — on socio-economics which consists of 70 chapters dealing with the political organizations and social affairs.

1.3.1.3. The third and last part called *Kaamattu-p-paal* — on (sexual) pleasure, which consists of 25 chapters, treats the love affairs of both premarital and marital partners.

1.3.2. The metric form of the verse as the title indicates is *kuRaḷ*, a type of *veṇpaa* which consists of two lines in which the first line is composed of four *ciir*s and the second of three *ciir*s[8]. Perhaps the author might have chosen this metre for brevity. But within this narrow limit he has commendably used all sorts of poetic devices. Tirukkural was and still is, the only well-known masterpiece in this type of metre in the field of Tamil literature.

1.3.3. About the author nothing more than his name is known. The age in which he lived is also not definitely known. Although various annecdotes and legends have gathered around Tiruvalluvar, the author of this work, we know nothing about the life of this genius. The age of this monumental work is again still controversial. In general many scholars have considered this work to belong to the post-Sangam age, i.e. the 2nd century A. D. Differences of opinion still exist among scholars in admitting this date[9].

1.3.4. Tirukkural has been edited by several scholars from the beginning of 19th century A. D. It is said that the first edition was brought out by Ramanuja Kavirayar and Drew; however it is incomplete in that it contains only 63 chapters out of the total 133 chapters. In 1830 Saravanapperumal Aiyar, a student of Kavirayar, published a complete edition with a commentary for the *Tiruvaḷḷuvamaalai* which is collection of 55 songs written in praise of Tirukkural by several poets. However, the author has no chance to use an early edition for this analysis. This study is based on the tenth edition of Arumuganavalar who is considered to be one of the best editors of Tamil works[10]. But mention must be made of a few other good editions which are as follows:

Arumuga Navalar (ed.). 1861. *TirukkuRaḷ Muulamum Parimeelaḷakar Uraiyum*, Madras.

Pushparath Chetti (ed.). 1885. *TirukkuRaḷ, Parimeelaḷakar Urai*, Kalarathnakaram, Madras.

Murugesa Mudaliar (ed.). 1885. *TirukkuRaḷ Parimeelaḷakar Urai*, Madras.

Vadivelu Chettiar (ed.). 1904. *TirukkuRaḷ Parimeelaḷakar Urai*, Madras.

Sadagoparamanujachari, V. M. (ed.). 1949. *TirukkuRaḷ*, Madras.

Dandapani Desikar (ed.). 1950. *TirukkuRal Uraivaḷam* (Vol. I : 1950, Vol. II : 1951, Vol. III : 1952) Dharmapuram.

Pattuswami Othuvar (ed.). 1960. *TirukkuRaḷ Uraikkottu* (Vol. I : 1960, Vol. II : 1960, Vol. III : 1961), Tiruppananthal.

Jagannathan, K. V. (ed.). 1963. *TirukkuRaḷ Aaraayccippatippu*, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalayam, Coimbatore.

1.3.5. A large number of critical commetaries of Tamil as well as non-Tamil scholars are available for this text. The tradition talks about ten commentators who had interpreted this text before the 13th century A.D. The commentary of Parimelalakar who is considered to be the last among the ten commentators and perhaps the best among them has been published in full by several scholars. The commentary of Manakkudavar was first published by Ponnuswamy Nattar in 1925. Following this

it was again published by V. O. Chidambaram Pillai in 1917 and by Siva Sampasiva Sarma in 1958. The commentaries of Kalingar and Paripperumal were first published by T. P. Palaniappa Pillai in the year 1945. The other commentaries have not yet been published except as extracts, for instance, some stray portions of the commentaries of Paruti, Tamattar, Naccar and Tarumar were published by Dhandapani Desikar (1950). Again a collection of commentaries with an English translation of the text was published by Pattusami Othuvar in the year 1961. An old commentary by an unknown author was also recently published by the authorities of the Swaminathaiyer Library in 1961. Besides the old commentators, several scholars have attempted to annotate this work. Mention may be made of the commentaries of the following authors:

Kaviraja-Pandithar. 1949. *TirukkuRaḷ,* Sadhu Press, Madras.
Kulanthai. 1961. *TirukkuRaḷ*, Ilango Puthakasalai, Erode.
Chidambaranar, Sami. 1959. *TirukkuRaḷ Poruḷ Viḷakkam,* Star Publication, Madras.
Ramalingam Pillai, V. 1954. *TirukkuRaḷ*, Inpa Nilaiyam, Madras.
Varadarajan, G. 1954. *TirukkuRaḷ Urai Viḷakkam*, Trichy.
Varadarajan, M. 1959. *TirukkuRaḷ Teḷivurai,* SISSWPS, Madras.

1.3.6. Translation of this text was initiated by the Western scholars in the beginning of the 18th century A.D.[11] The first two parts of the text were first translated into Latin by Beschi in the year 1730. When Ariel published his French translation of the third part of this text in 1848, he referred to another French translation attempted by some author by about 1767 A.D. In the year 1794, Kindersely translated some of the couplets into English. A complete translation in English was brought out only in the second half of the 19th century. Among the English translations the following authors' deserve mention:

Aiyer, V. V. S.
Balasubramaniam, K. M.
Chakravarthy, A.
Dikshitar, V. R. R.

Drew, W. H. and Lazarus, John
Pope, G. U.
Popley, H. A.

Besides English it has been translated into other foreign languages such as Chinese, French, German, Latin, Malay, Russian and almost all the Indian languages.[12]

1.4. And now there remains the pleasant duty of recording my gratitude to the individuals and institutions who have helped me in connection with this work. In the first place I wish to express my indebtedness to my esteemed teacher Prof. Dr. V. I. Subramoniam who taught me the a-b-c of linguistics, supervised my work patiently and extended me every possible help and encouragement.

1.4.1. I must express my sincere gratefulness to the University Grants Commission, New Delhi for the award of a fellowship from 1962 to 1966; to the authorities of the Kerala University, Trivandrum for having offered me facilities for pursuing my research there; to the Summer Institute of Linguistics, Santa Ana, U. S. A., for having provided me with a huge amount of literature on Tagmemics and to the South Asia Institute, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, for financing the publication of this work.

1.4.2. Further I am deeply indebted to Prof. K. L. Pike, Prof. R. E. Longacre, Prof. H. Berger, Prof. S. Agesthialingom, Prof. K. Meenakhisundaram, Dr. RM. Sundaram, Dr. P. R. Subramanian, Dr.R. Panneerselvam, Thiru. M. Sundaramahalingam, Thiru. P. Nedumaran and the late Prof. A. C. Chettiar who have kindly helped me at one stage or another in my endeavour.

1.4.3. I am grateful to Dr. J. Lütt, the representative, South Asia Institute, University of Heidelberg, Delhi Branch, India for including this volume in the *South Asian Studies* series. My heartiest thanks are due to Prof. Dr. K. Zvelebil who has kindly accepted to write a foreword to this monograph.

1.4.4. I should also thank Thiru. S. Subramoniam who typed the original material neatly and Messrs. Sivakami Printers who have printed this in an attractive manner.

1.4.5. In conclusion I wish to add a word of appreciation to my wife Sinnayal who gave me not only her constant support, but also sustained the responsibility at home enabling me to complete my research fruitfully. I need not add that any shortcomings and errors are, of course, to be laid at my door.

அறிதோ றறியாமை கண்டற்றால்
ar̲itoor̲ ar̲iyaamai kaṇṭar̲r̲aal

Heidelberg
November 1972

A. Dhamotharan

TRANSLITERATION

VOWELS

அ	*a*	எ	*e*
ஆ	*aa*	ஏ	*e*
இ	*i*	ஐ	*ai*
ஈ	*ii*	ஒ	*o*
உ	*u*	ஓ	*oo*
ஊ	*uu*	ஔ	*au*

CONSONANTS

க்	*k*	ம்	*m*
ங்	*N*	ய்	*y*
ச்	*c*	ர்	*r*
ஞ்	*ñ*	ல்	*l*
ட்	*ṭ*	வ்	*v*
ண்	*ṇ*	ழ்	*ḻ*
த்	*t*	ள்	*ḷ*
ந்	*n̲*	ற்	*R*
ப்	*p*	ன்	*n*

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

A

A.N	Agentive Noun

C

C	Consonant
C.L	Clitic
Con.Gr	Conditional Gerund
Cs	Case sign

D

D.D	Distant Demonstrative
D.F.V	Descriptive Finite Verb
D.F.V$_1$	Descriptive Finite Verb$_1$
D.Inf	Descriptive Infinitive
D.N.B	Directional Noun Base
D.R.P	Descriptive Relative Participle
D.R.P.B	Descriptive Relative Participle Base
D.V.N	Descriptive Verbal Noun

F

F.V	Finite Verb

G

Gr	Gerund

I

Imp	Imperative
Inf	Infinitive
Int	Interrogative

M

M.D	Medial Demonstrative

N

N	Noun
Nu.B	Numeral Base

P

P.D	Proximate Demonstrative
P.N	Pronoun

Q

Q.N	Qualitative Noun

R

R.P	Relative Participle
R.P.B	Relative Participle Base

S

St	Stem

U

U.C	Uriccol

V

V	Vowel
$V.N_1$	Verbal $Noun_1$
$V.N_2$	Verbal $Noun_2$
( )	An optional choice
}	Enclose a morpheme
/ /	Enclose phonemic symbols

[ ]	Enclose nuclear tagmemes in formulae and phonetic symbols in phonemics
*	Non-occuring form
+	Unless otherwise stated it indicates only addition
<=	"is derived from"
=>	"is transformed to"
→	Used to mean changing as
{ }	Used to mean that the items listed within these braces are in complementary distribution
ϕ	Zero

Sentence level syntagmemes

2.1.1.0. Sentences are strings of tagmemes which are manifested by sets from any level of the grammatical hierarchy.

2.1.1.1. As Longacre (1964) has defined, the sentence is "a class of syntagmemes of a hierarchical order ranking above such syntagmemes as the clause and below such syntagmemes as the paragraph and discourse. It may consist of a single clause, of a patterned combination of clauses, or of a clause fragment (usually of phrasal structure and often dependent in sense on other sentences in the linguistic context or on context of situation). It tends to be characterized by more closure and grammatical independence than the clause, as evidenced by introducing and closing particles as well as by features of intonation and pause".

2.1.1.2. In general sentences manifest tagmemes in higher level, i.e. paragraph or discourse. Any sentence may be formalized by this formula $\pm$ *Peri* + *Nuc*, in which $\pm$ *Peri* refers to optional peripheral and + *Nuc* refers to obligatory nuclear tagmemes. The following chart will represent the sentence types.

CHART 1

Tagmemic Notation Paradigm of Sentence Types

Particle Sentence	$\pm\ Peri + PtB$
Simple Sentence	$\pm\ Peri + CLB$
Quote Sentence	$\pm\ Peri + Q + QF$
Comparative Sentence	$\pm\ Peri + Ty \pm Com + ATy$
Condition Sentence	$\pm\ Peri + Pro + Hy + Apo$
Sequence Sentence	$\pm\ Peri + MS' \pm \dots \pm (+MS^{n}) + MS^{n+1}$
Series Squence Sentence	$\pm\ Peri + SS' \pm C \pm \dots \pm (+ SS^{n} \pm C^{n}) + SS^{n+1}$

2.1.2.0. Peripheral tagmemes are common to all the sentence types. They are manifested either by vocatives or exclamations or the expletive clitic / *maRRu* /. E.g.

karum maṇiyil paavaay! nii pootaay.[13] (1123)

'O! Image in the blue pupils! you go!'

ooo! initee. emakku i nooy ceyta kaṇ
taam itan paṭṭatu (1176)

'Oh! It is nice that the very eyes that have created this passion in me are themselves suffering from it.'

maRRu avar col keeṭṭal inpam. cevikku (65)

'And to hear the words of the children is a pleasure for the ears.'

2.1.2.1. Particle sentence may be formalized by the formula ± *Peri* + *PtB* in which ± *Peri* refers to optional periphery and + *PtB* refers to obligatory particle base tagmeme.

PtB is manifested by something less than a clause, i.e. without a predicate, but occurs with sentence final intonation. E.g.

oRuttaarkku oru naaḷai inpam. (156)

'The pleasure lasts one day for the resentor.'

celvattuḷ celvam cevi+ celvam. (411)

'The best among the wealths is the wealth acquired through listening'.

2.1.2.2. Simple sentence is formalized by the formula ± *Peri* + *CLB* in which + *CLB* refers to obligatory clausal base tagmeme.

CLB is manifested by any one of the clauses. E.g.

ooo! initee. emakku i nooy ceyta kaṇ
CLB
taaam itan paṭṭatu (1176)

'Oh! It is nice that the very eyes that have created this passion in me are themselves suffering from it.'

maRRu atan nan kalam nal makkaḷ peeRu. (60)
CLB

'Begetting good children is its (family life's) good ornament.'

maRRu nin val varavu vaaḷvaarkku urai. (1151)
CLB

'Convey your quick return to those who will survive.'

2.1.2.3. Quote sentence may be formalized by the formula ± *Peri* + *Q* + *QF* in which +*Q* refers to obligatory quote tagmeme and +*QF* refers to obligatory quotation formula tagmeme.

Q tagmeme may be manifested by any unit of any one of the levels, i.e. it may be either a root in the lower level or a sentence in the higher level.

The *QF* is manifested by a clause containing the verb stem / *en-* / 'say' or 'think'. E.g.

mamkalam enpa manai maatci (60)
Q QF

'It is said that the eminence of the wife is the excellence.'

man uyir oompi aruḷ aalvaarkku il enpa.
Q QF
tan uyir amcum vinai (244)

'There is no dreadful act for him who cares for all beings and exercises grace'.

poruḷ niimki+ poccaamtaar enpar. arul niimki
Q QF
al avai ceytu oḷukuvaar (246)

'Those who practice evil ways without grace will be said to have forgotten to do the verity.

2.1.2.4. Comparative sentence may be formalized by the formula ± *Peri* + *Ty* ± *Com* + *ATy* in which + *Ty* refers to obligatory type tagmeme, ± *Com* refers to optional comparative tagmeme and + *ATy* refers to obligatory antitype tagmeme.

Ty and *ATy* tagmemes may be manifested by any one of the clauses. The *Com* tagmeme is manifested by the clitic /*aamku*/ 'similarly'. E.g.

accam uṭaiyaarkku araṇ illai. aamku illai.
Ty *Com*
poccaappu uṭaiyaarkku nanku (534)
ATy

'There is no fortress for the cowards; likewise there is no good for the absent-minded.'

akaram mutala. eḻuttu ellaam aati
Ty
pakavan mutaRRee. ulaku (1)
ATy

'As '*a*' is the first of all letters, so the 'Adi Bagavan' (Almighty) is the first of the world.'

inmaiyuḷ inmai virumtu oraal vanmaiyuḷ
Ty
vanmai maṭavaar+ poRai. (153)
ATy

'The poverty in poverty is the discard of hospitality; similarly the mighty in mighty is the patience with ignorants.'

2.1.2.5. Condition sentence may be formalized by the formula ± *Peri* + *Pro* + *Hy* + *Apo* in which + *Pro* refers to obligatory protasis, + *Hy* refers to obligatory hypothesis and + *Apo* refers to obligatory apodosis. Among them *Pro* states the condition and *Apo* states the result and both of them may be manifested either by a clause or a sentence.

Hy may be manifested either by */aayin/* or */enin/* or */eel/* 'if'. E.g.

ciRappoṭu puucanai cellaatu. vaanam

Apo

vaRakkum eel vaanoorkkum iiṇṭu (18)

Pro *Hy*

'If the sky becomes dry, there won't be any worship with due reverence even for the celestials.'

manai maaṭci illaaḷkaṇ il aayin vaaḻkkai

Pro *Hy*

enai maaṭcittu aayinum il (52)

Apo

'If the family decorum is nil in the wife, then the family life is null and void, however dignified it may be in other respects'.

taanam tavam iraṇṭum taamkaa. viyan ulakam

Apo

vaanam vaḻamkaatu enin (19)

Pro *Hy*

'Both charity and penance won't prevail in the wide world, if it doesn't rain'.

2.1.2.6. Sequence sentence may be formalized by the formula $\pm$ *Peri* + MS' $\pm$ ... $\pm$ (+ MS^n) + MS^{n+1} in which + MS' refers to obligatory member of sequence sentence.

The MS' and MS^n tagmemes may be manifested by the subordinate infinitive clauses.

The MS^{n+1} tagmeme is manifested by a clause. The superscript ^{n} indicates that the given tagmeme may occur an indefinite number of times in a given sentence. E.g.

katam kaattu kaRRu aṭamkal aaRRuvaan cevvi
aRam paarkkum. aaRRin nuḷaimtu (130)

MS^{n+1} MS'

'Virtue itself will join the path of one who guards anger after having learned and submitted.'

naṭuvu inRi nan poruḷ vevkin kuṭi ponRi+

MS' MS''

kuRRamum aamkee tarum. (171)

MS^{n+1}

'Inequitable coveting of wealth results in both the ruin of the family and blemish.'

poruḷ keṭuttu+ poy meeRkoḷiii aruḷ keṭuttu

MS' MS'' MS'''

allal uḷappikkum. cuutu (938)

MS^{n+1}

'Gambling will make a man suffer from the grief after destroying the wealth, making him undertake falsehood and destroying grace.'

2.1.2.7. Series sequence sentence may be formalized by the formula $\pm$ *Peri* $+ SS' \pm C \pm \ldots \pm (+SS^n \pm C^n) + SS^{n+1}$ in which $+ SS' + SS^n$ refers to series sequence tagmemes and $\pm C$ refers to optional connector tagmeme.

SS' SS^n may be manifested either by a clause or a sentence.

C may be manifested by the connectors */aa/* or */aaka/* or */aay/*. E.g.

tunnaa+ tuRamtaarai nemcattu uṭaiyeem aa

SS' C'

innum iḷattum kavin (1250)

SS^{n+1}

'Having kept my beloved in my heart who has abandoned me, I will lose surely even my innate beauty'.

iḷaitu *aaka* *muḷ maram kolka.* (879)

SS' C' SS^{n+1}

'Let one fell the thorny tree while it is a sapling.'

ellaa poruḷum uṭaïttu *aay iṭattu utavum*

SS' C'

nal aaḷ uṭaiyatu. araṇ (746)

SS^{n+1}

'That which possesses, after having all provisions, loyal heroes who will help in destruction, is the fortress.'

2.1.3.0. **Syntagmemic distinction:** The identifying - contrastive features which syntagmemically distinguish one sentence type from the other are discussed here.

2.1.3.1. *Particle sentence versus Simple sentence*: The identifying-contrastive features which distinguish Particle sentence from Simple sentence are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes and (2) a diffenence in distinctive derivation.

Particle sentence is distinct from Quote sentence by these structural features: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes, i.e. the manifesting set of items of the quote tagmeme and particle base tagmeme are different.

By the same structural differences Simple sentence may also be differentiated from Quote sentence.

Particle sentence is distinct from all the other sentences by this criterion: a difference of two in the number of obligatory and optional tagmemes.

By the same structural difference Simple sentence is distinct from all the other sentences.

2.1.3.2. *Quote versus other sentences:* Quote sentence is differentiated from Camparative sentence by these features: (1) a difference in the count of the obligatory, tagmemes and (2) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes. i.e. quote tagmeme is distinct from all the other tagmemes in manifestation.

By the same structural differences Quote sentence is distinct from all the other sentences.

2.1.3.3. *Comparative versus other sentences:* The structural features which syntagmemically distinguish Comparative sentence from Condition sentence are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes, i.e. the *Com* and *Hy* tagmemes are different in their manifestation. A further difference can also be seen in the fact that the comparative sentence may be transformed to condition sentence by deleting the optional *Com* tagmeme and interposing the obligatory *Hy* tagmeme.

Comparative sentence is distinct from the Sequence sentences by this criterion: a difference of two in the number of obligatory tagmemes in these two varieties of sentences, i.e. in the sequence sentences the tagmemes MS^n and SS^n should also be considered obligatory tagmemes since the parallel MS' and SS' tagmemes are obligatory.

2.1.3.4. *Sequence vs. Series Sequence sentences:* The structural features which distinguish these two sentence types are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes and (2) a difference in the absence versus presence of the connector tagmeme.

2.1.4.0. **Allosyntagmas :**

2.1.4.1. Interrogative sentences are treated as allosyntagmas of the corresponding sentence types. They are derived from the sentence types by employing the interrogative particle or the clitic. E.g.

tan kuRRam niikki+ piRar kuRRam kaaṇkiRpin
en kuRRam aakum? iRaikku (436)

'After eschewing his faults, if a king looks at the faults of others what fault can be attributed to him?'

anpiRkum uṇṭoo aṭaikkum taal? (71)

'Is there a bolt to lock affection too?

Clause Level Syntagmemes

2.2.0.0. In the grammatical hierarchy clause level is neither at the top nor at the bottom; but the tagmeme concept may easily be seen in this level. From this level, analysis can be done both down and up in the grammatical hierarchy.

2.2.0.1. As Longacre (1964) has defined, clause is "a class of syntagmemes of a median hierarchical order ranking above such syntagmemes as the phrase and word and below such syntagmemes as the sentence and discourse."

A clause is any string of tagmemes which contains one and only one predicate or its equivalent and a subject among the constituent tagmemes of the string, and whose tagmemes may be expressed by free forms or the subject may be bound to the predicate. Hence clauses are identified by the presence of a predicate and a subject tagmeme. Clause syntagmemes typically but not always manifest functions on the sentence level.

2.2.0.2. Clause level tagmemes which consist of function - set correlations, are divided into two as nuclear and peripheral. The peripheral tagmemes are fairly common from one to another clause types but the nuclear tagmemes have distinctive features. The indicative clauses are described in detail and the imperative and the subordinate clause types are described as transforms of the corresponding indicative clause types. The clause types are presented in the accompanying chart.

CHART 2

Clause Types

		Indicative	*Subordinate*	*Imperative*
Verbal	Descriptive	+	+	
	Intransitive	+	+	+
	Transitive	+	+	+
	Ditransitive	+	+	+
Nominal	Equative	+		
	Possessive	+		

2.2.1.0. A composite formula for any clause type may be given as ± *Peri* + *Nuc* in which ± *Peri* refers to the peripheral tagmemes and +*Nuc* refers to the nuclear tagmemes of the clause types.

2.2.1.1. Peripheral tagmemes are optional and are mostly the same in all types except where a restriction is mentioned under a particular clause type, These peripheral tagmemes are: Locational-Temporal (LT), Benefactive Object (BO), Object$_1$ (O$_1$) Manner (M), Instrumental (I), Directional (D) and Sociative (So). The nuclear tagmemes are: Subject (S), Subject$_1$ (S$_1$), Object (O), Indirect Object (IO) and Predicate (P) tagmemes. Linear ordering of tagmemes is free except in the order of the directional tagmeme which occurs in first orbit to the predicate tagmeme. Only the preferential order is given in the formulae.

2.2.1.2. Since the peripheral tagmemes occur commonly in various clause types they are summarised at first. Examples are taken from various clause types.

2.2.1.2.1. Locational-Temporal tagmeme may be manifested either by a noun phrase or a clause or a sentence with or without locational case sign. *LT* may occur twice in a clause. E.g.

neṭum punaluḷ vellum. mutalai (495)
LT

'In deep water the crocodile will triumph.'

poruḷ peṇṭir poymmai muyakkam iruṭṭu aRaiyil
LT
eetil piṇam taḻiiiya aRRu (913)

'The false embrace of the covetous woman resembles the embrace of a strange corpse in a dungeon.'

aRan kaṭai ninRaaruḷ ellaam piRan kaṭai
LT
ninRaarin peetaiyaar il. (142)

'Among those who have severed from virtue, there is no greater fool than one who stood at the back door of another.'

piRan poruḷaal peṭṭu oḻukum peetaimai ñaalattu
aRam poruḷ kaṇṭaarkaṇ il. (141)
LT

'The folly of coveting another's wife is not found in one who has known virtue and righteousness.'

aruḷ karuti anpu uṭaiyar aatal poruḷ karuti +
poccaappu + paarppaarkaṇ il (285)
LT

'Desiring kindness and attaining affection are not for those who look for the unguarded hour.'

2.2.1.2.2. Benefactive Object tagmeme may be manifested either by a noun phrase or a clause or a sentence with post-posed dative case sign. E.g.

anpiRkum uṇṭoo? aṭaikkum taaḷ (71)
BO

'Is there a bolt to lock affection too?'

ceyyaamal ceyta utavikku vaiyakamum
BO
vaanakamum aaRRal aritu (101)

'Even the earth and the heaven cannot recompense for the obligation that is done without being obliged first.'

aruḷ ceermta nemcinaarkku illai. (243)
BO

'(It) is not for those who have a gracious heart'.

allal aruḷ aaḷvaarkku illai. (245)
BO

'Vexation is not for the gracious.'

aiyattin niimki+ teḷimtaarkku vaiyattin
BO
vaanam naṉaiyatu ṭaittu (353)

'To those who have freed from all doubts and realized the verity, heaven is nearer than this world.'

2.2.1.2.3. $Object_1$ tagmeme which occurs only in the descriptive (2.2.2.1.) and possessive (2.2.2.6.) clauses, may be manifested either by a noun phrase or a clause with or without an accusative case sign. E.g.

anpu uṭaiyaar (72)
O_1

'Those who have affection.'

kai aRiyaamai uṭaittee. poruḷ koṭuttu
O_1
mey ariyaamai koḷal (925)

'To buy unconsciousness by giving money is possessing ignorance.'

uruḷ perum teerkku
O_1
accu aaṇi annaar uṭaittu. (667)

'There are men who resemble the axle-pin for a mighty rolling chariot.'

2.2.1.2.4. Manner tagmeme may be manifested either by a noun phrase or a clause or a sentence with postposed comparative case sign. E.g.

malarinum mellitu. kaamam (1289)

M

'Love is more delicate than a flower.'

taam viiḻvaar men tooḷ tuyilin initukol? (1103)

M

'Is (it) sweeter than reclining on the tender arms of the beloved?'

payan ila pallaar mun collal nayan ila

naṭṭaarkaṇ ceytalin tiitu. (192)

M

'The frivolous talk before many is worse than the unjust acts done to the friends.'

naaṭaatu naṭṭalin keeṭu illai. (791)

M

'Nothing is more harmful than making friendship without thinking twice.'

2.2.1.2.5. Instrumental tagmeme may be manifested either by a noun phrase or a clause with or without instrumental case sign. *I* tagmeme may occur twice in a clause. E.g.

itanai itanaal ivan muṭikkum (517)

I

'Such and such a man will do such and such a thing in such and such a manner.'

viḷai takaiyaan veeṇṭi iruppar. (804)

I

'Because of the desirability the wise will remain.'

oḻukkam viḻuppam taralaan oḻukkam

I

uyirinum oompappaṭum. (131)

'As good conduct brings forth a good name it should be cared for better than one's life.'

uRu tooRu uyir taḷirppa+ tiiṇṭalaal peetaikku

I_1

amiḻtin iyanRana. tooḷ (1106)

I_2

'The shoulders are made of ambrosia for this fair one because whenever I embrace they touch me so as to stir my life.'

2.2.1.2.6. Directional tagmeme may be manifested by a noun phrase with or without ablative case sign. E.g.

nilaiyin tiriyaatu (124)

D

'Without deviating from (his) state'

tuRaivan tuRamtamai tuuRRaakol? mun kai

D

iRai iRavaa ninRa vaḷai (1157)

'Will not the bracelets themselves which have slipped from my wrists tom tom the separation of my lord?'

2.2.1.2.7. Sociative tagmeme may be manifested either by a noun phrase or a clause or a sentence with postposed sociative case sign. E.g.

kaṭaaa uruvoṭu kaṇ amcaatu (585)

So

'Without fearing but with an unsuspicious appearance'

aruḷoṭum anpoṭum vaaraa (755)

So

'(Which) has not come with grace and kindness'

civikai poRuttaanooṭu uurmtaan (37)

So

'The one in palanquin with the one who bears it'

uuṭal uṇamka viṭuvaarooṭu en nemcam
So
kuuṭuveem enpatu avaa (1310)
'While I am paining in bouderie, the thinking of my heart 'we shall unite' with the one who allows me to remain alone, is sheer wish.'

2.2.2.0. The peripheral tagmemes occur less frequently than the nuclear tagmemes. However all the peripheral tagmemes do not occur in a given clause type. Clauses of one and two peripheral tagmemes are common. Verbal clauses have concord. But concord is optional for equative clauses.

2.2.2.1. Descriptive clause is formalized by the formula $\pm$ *Peri* — *D* + [$\pm$ *S* + *Pd*] in which $\pm$ *Peri* — *D* refers to optional periphery minus *D* tagmeme, *S* refers to subject, and *Pd* refers to descriptive predicate. E.g.

veeṇṭutal veeṇṭaamai ilaan aṭi ceermtaarkku
BO
yaaṇṭum iṭumpai ila. (4)
LT S Pd
'There is no evil at all for those who have surrendered at the feet of Him who doesn't have likes and dislikes.'

malarinum mellitu. kaamam ...... (1289)
M Pd S
'Love is more delicate than the flower.'

Subject tagmeme may be manifested either by a noun phrase or a clause or a sentence. E.g.

piRan porulaal peṭṭu olukum peetaimai ñaalattu
S
aRam poruḷ kaṇṭaarkaṇ il. (141)
'The folly coveting another's wife is not found in one who has known righteousness and wealth.'

kaanam muyal eyta ampinil yaanai
piḻaitta veel eemtal initu. (772)

S

'It is pleasant to hold the lance that has missed the elephant than the arrow that has hit the hare in the forest.'

pakai akattu+ caavaar eḷiyar. (723)

S

'Those who die amidst the enemies are ordinary people.'

uṉṉaatu nooRpaar periyar. (160)

S

'Those who perform penance by fasting are great.'

Descriptive predicate (*Pd*) is manifested by a descriptive verb phrase. E.g.

malarinum mellitu. kaamam (1289)

Pd

'Love is more delicate than the flower.'

2.2.2.2. Intransitive clause is formalized by the formula ± *Peri* + [± *S* + *Pi*] in which ± *Peri* refers to optional periphery and + *Pi* refers to obligatory intransitive predicate. E.g.

aḻukkaaRu uṭaiyaarkku atu caalum (165)

B O

'The envy of the envious is enough (to harm them).'

veeloṭu ninRaan (552)

So

'The one who stands with a lance.'

puRam tuuymai niiraan amaiyum. (298)

I

'The purity of the surface of the body is obtained with water.'

oḻukkattin olkaar. uravoor (136)

D

'The firm minded will never swear from conduct.'

Subject tagmeme may be manifested by the same set of items that manifests *S* in descriptive clause. E.g.

itan il paruvattum oppuraviRku olkaar.
kaṭan aRi kaaṭci avar (218)
S

'The wise who know their duty will not pine for civility even without means.'

oḻukkam uṭaiya avarkku ollaavee. tiiya
vaḻukkiyum vaayaal colal (139)
S

'It is impossible to utter evil words for a man of conduct even forgetfully.'

oḻukkattin olkaar. uravoor (136)
S

'The great ones will not deviate from good conduct.'

uḻutu uṇṭu vaaḻvaaree vaaḻvaar. (1033)
S

'Only those who till the earth and enjoy the fruits are considered as living.'

Intransitive predicate (P_1) tagmeme is manifested by an intransitive verb phrase. E.g.

iṭan il paruvattum oppuraviRku olkaar.
P_1

kaṭan aRi kaaṭci avar (218)

'The wise who know their duty will not pine for civility even without means.'

2.2.2.3. Transitive clause is formalized by the formula $\pm Peri + [\pm S \pm O + Ptr]$ in which $\pm O$ refers to optional object tagmeme and $+ Ptr$ refers to obligatory transitive predicate tagmeme. E.g.

eḻumai eḻu piRappum uḷḷuvar. tamkaṇ

LT *Ptr*

viḻumam tuṭaitta avar naṭpu (107)

O

'People will remember in all the seven births the friendship of those who have removed their misery.'

Subject tagmeme may be manifested by the same set of items that manifests S in descriptive clause. E.g.

poruḷ poruḷaar pul nalam tooyaar. aruḷ poruḷ

aayum aRivin avar (914)

S

'The wise who care about wealth coupled with grace will never taste the vile pleasure of the wealth-loving women.'

cevi uṇavin keeḷvi uṭaiyaar avi uṇavin

S

aanRaarooṭu oppar. nilattu (413)

'Those who obtain listening, the food of the ear, in this world are equal to the celestials who receive oblation.'

pukaḻ paṭa vaaḻaataar tam noovaar tammai

S

ikaḻvaarai noova atu evan (237)

'Why do the worthless people suffer the revilers, without blaming themselves.'

Object tagmeme may be manifested either by a noun phrase or a clause or a sentence with or without postposed accusative case sign. E.g.

poruḷ poruḷaar pul nalam tooyaar. aruḷ poruḷ

O

aayum aRivin avar (914)

'The wise who care about wealth coupled with grace will never taste the vile pleasure of the wealth-loving women.'

piRan porulai+ ka!lattaal kalveem (282)

O

'I wlll steal the property of another.'

mikutiyaan mikka avai ceytaarai+ taam tam

O

takutiyaan venRu vital. (158)

'One should win by patience those who have done excess by pride.'

inpattul inpam vilaiyaataan (629)

O

'He who never desires the pleasure of pleasures.'

Transitive predicate *(Ptr)* tagmeme is manifested by a transitive verb phrase. E.g.

ceyirin talaippirimta kaatciyaar unnaar.

Ptr

uyirin talaippirimta uun (258)

'Those who have vision which is free from fault, do not eat flesh obtained from a creature.'

2.2.2.4. Ditransitive clause is formalized by the formula $\pm$ *Peri* $-$ *B O* $+$ [$\pm$ *S* $\pm$ *O* $\pm$ *I O* $+$ Ptr_2] in which $\pm$ *Peri* $-$ *BO* refers to periphery minus *B O* tagmeme, $\pm$ *I O* refers to optional indirect object and $+Ptr_2$ refers to obligatory ditransitive predicate. E.g.

arum payan aayum aRivinaar collaar

S Ptr_2

perum payan illaata col (198)

O

'The wise who seek worthiness will never utter vain words.'

tavattotu taanam ceyvaar (295)

So O Ptr_2

'He who performs charity in addition to penance'

Subject tagmeme may be manifested by the same set of items that manifests subject in the descriptive clause. E.g.

anpu iinum. aarvam utaimai (74)

'Affection will yield desirability.'

ciRumaiyuḷ niimkiya in col maRumaiyum
S
immaiyum inpam tarum. (98)

'Sweet words devoid of meanness will yield pleasure both here and hereafter.'

tuṇai nalam aakkam taruuum. (651)
S

'The efficacy of alliance will yield prosperity.'

arum payan aayum aRivinaar collaar
S
perum payan illaata col (198)

'The wise who seek worthiness will never utter vain words.'

tavam ceyvaar tam karumam ceyvaar. (266)
S

'Those who perform penance are considered as those who perform their duty.

Object tagmeme may be manifested by the same set of items that manifests O in transitive clause. E.g.

tavam ceyvaar tam karumam ceyvaar. (266)
S O Ptr_2

'Those who perform penance are considered as those who perform their duty.'

arum payan aayum aRivinaar collaar.
perum payan illaata col (198)
O

'The wise who seek worthiness will never utter vain words.'

kaḷavinkaṉ kanRiya kaatal viḷaivinkaṉ
viiyaa viḻumam tarum. (284)
O

'The thirst to defraud others will lead to endless sufferings.'

inpattuḷ inpam payakkum. (854)
O

'(It) will yield the greatest pleasure.'

Indirect object tagmeme may be manifested either by a noun phrase or a clause or a sentence with postposed dative case sign. E.g.

pacamta en paṇpu yaarkku uraikkoo? (1181)
IO

'To whom shall I speak of the nature of this pallor?'

iruḷ niimki inpam payakkum. maruḷ niimki
maacu aRu kaaṭci avarkku (352)
IO

'Darkness disappears and bliss results for those who are free from delusion and have the true vision.'

naaṇ ennum nallaaḷ puRam koṭukkum. kaḷ ennum
peeṇaa+ perum kuRRattaarkku (924)
IO

'She who posseses the fair mind of modesty will turn her back to those who have the great deleterious crime of drink.'

uRaaarkku uRu nooy uraippaay. (1200)
IO

'You will communicate the grief to the one who doesn't favour'

ceyyaamal ceRRaarkkum innaata ceyta pin (313)
IO

'When injury was done even to those who have injured unreasonably'

Ditransitive predicate *(Ptr_2)* tagmeme is manifested by a ditranstive verb phrase. E.g.

tavam ceyvaar tam karumam ceyvaar (266)
Ptr_2

'Those who perform penance are considered as those who perform their duty.'

2.2.2.5. Equative clause is formalized by the formula $\pm Peri-ISDM+[+S_1+Pn]$ in which $\pm Peri-ISDM$ refers to optional periphery minus *ISD* and *M* tagmemes, $+S_1$ refers to obligatory subject$_1$ tagmeme and $+Pn$ refers to obligatory nominal predicate. E.g.

aRRam maRaittaloo pul aRivu. tam vayin
S_1 Pn
kuRRam maRaiyaa vaḻi (846)
LT

'While one's faults don't disappear, to cover up one's nudity is conceited vanity.'

Subject (S_1) tagmeme may be manifested either by a noun phrase or a verbal noun clause or a particle sentence. E.g.

oru nookku nooy nookku (1091)
S_1

'One look is tormenting look.'

manam nalam man uyirkku aakkam. (457)
S_1

'Goodness of heart is the wealth for all the human beings.'

makkaḷ mey tiintal uṭaRku inpam. (65)
S_1

'The sensation of one's children touching one's body is a pleasure to the body.'

celvattuḷ celvam cevi+ celvam (411)
S_1

'Wealth among wealths is the wealth acquired by listening.'

Nominal predicate (*Pn*) tagmeme, may be manifested either by a noun phrase or by a particle sentence. E.g.

aRivu aRRam kaakkum karuvi. (421)
Pn

'Knowledge is an armour to ward off destruction.'

celvattuḷ celvam cevi+ celvam. (411)

Pn

'Wealth among wealths is the wealth acquired by listening.'

aruḷ celvam celvattuḷ celvam. (241)

Pn

'The wealth of grace is the greatest wealth.'

2.2.2.6. Possessive clause is formalized by the formula $\pm Peri - D + [\pm S + Pp]$ in which $\pm Peri - D$ refers to optional periphery minus *D* tagmeme and *+Pp* refers to obligatory possessive predicate. Equative clause can be transformed to a possessive clause by adding the person number or person number / gender markers to the *Pn*.

$S_1 + Pn - png$ => Pos CL

anpin vaḻi - atu uyir nilai

Pn *png* S_1

=> *anpin vaḻiyatu uyir nilai* (80)

Pp *S*

'The body is the abode of affection'.

Examples for the Possessive clauses:

kolai vinaiyar aakiya maakkaḷ pulai vinaiyar.

S *Pp*

punmai terivaar akattu (329)

LT

'The slaughterous are mean in the estimation of those who know the meanness of killing.'

tannai+ taan kaatalan (209)

O_1 *S* *Pp*

'He who loves himself'

yaarinum kaatalam .... (1314)

M *Pp*

'most affectionate than anybody else'

vilamkoṭu *makkaḷ anaiyar* (410)

So *Pp*

'are like beasts in comparison to men'

2.2.2.7. An indicative clause is transformed into an imperative clause by using the imperative form of the predicate. The subject tagmeme is manifested by second person pronoun. E.g.

enakku urai. ... (1151)

'Tell me'

karappaar iravanmin (1067)

'Do not beg those who conceal'

2.2.2.9. All the subordinate clauses represented in the following chart are derived from their corresponding indicative clauses.

CHART 3

Sub-types of Subordinate Clauses

	Infinitive	*Relative Participle*	*Verbal Noun*
Descriptive	+	+	
Intransitive	+	+	+
Transitive	+	+	+
Ditransitive	+	+	+

2.2.2.9.1. Infinitive clauses (*Inf CL*):

Descriptive Inf CL

Std + inf <= Std + p + n

in + *ti* <= *in* + ϕ + *tu* (354)

'without' 'not : it'

Verbs (here verb stem includes intransitive, transitive and di-transitive).

St ± tr + t + inf	<=	St ± tr + te ± aug + p + n	
aḻu + t + u	<=	*aḻu + t + aa + ḷ*	(1317)
'having wept'		'wept : she'	
aRi + mt + u	<=	*aRi + mt + ee + n*	(1083)
'having known'		'knew : I'	
cey + t + u	<=	*cey + t + aa + r*	(320)
'having done'		'did : they'	

The conditional gerund and gerund clauses are allosyntagmas of infinitive clause.

Conditional gerund :

St ± tr + t + c gr	<=	St ± tr + t + aug + p + n	
aḻu + t + aal	<=	*aḻu + t + aa + ḷ*	(1317)
'if (she) weep(s)'		'wept: she'	
aRi + mt + aal	<=	*aRi + mt + ee + n*	(1083)
'if *(*I*)* know'		'knew : I'	
cey + t + aal	<=	*cey + t + aa + r*	(320)
'if *(*they*)* do'		'did : they'	

Gerund :

St ± tr + gr	<=	St ± tr + t ± aug + p + n	
aḻu + a	<=	*aḻu + t + aa + ḷ*	(1317)
'to weep'		'wept : she'	
aRi + a	<=	*aRi + mt + ee+ n*	(1083)
'to know'		'knew: I'	
cey + a	<=	*cey+t+aa+r*	(320)
'to do'		'did: they'	

2.2.2.9.2. Relative Participle Clause (*R.P.CL*):

Descriptive R.P.CL.

Std + rp	<=	Std + p + n	
nal + *a*	<=	*nal* + *a* + *r*	(403)
'good'		'good: they'	

The descriptive relative participle base clause is an allosyntagma of *R.P.CL.*

Std	<=	Std + p + n	
nal	<=	*nal* + *a* + *r*	(403)
'good'		'good :they'	

Verbs:

St ± tr + t + rp	<=	St ± tr + t ± aug + p + n	
aḻu + *t* + *a*	<=	*aḻu* + *t* + *aa* + *ḷ*	(1317)
'(who) wept'		'wept: she'	
aRi + *mt* + *a*	<=	*aRi* + *mt* + *ee* + *n*	(1083)
'(who) knew'		'knew:I'	
cey + *t* + *a*	<=	*cey* + *t* + *aa* + *r*	(320)
'(who) did'		'did: they'	

The relative participle base clause is an allosyntagma of *R.P.CL.*

St ± tr	<=	St ± tr + t ± aug + p + n	
aḻu	<=	*aḻu* + *t* + *aa* + *ḷ*	(1317)
'weeping'		'wept: she'	
aRi	<=	*aRi* + *mt* + *ee* + *n*	(1083)
'knowing'		'knew: I'	
cey	<=	*cey* + *t* + *aa* + *r*	(320)
'doing'		'did: they'	

2.2.2.9.3. *Verbal Noun Clause (V.N.CL):*

St ± tr + vn	<=	St ± tr + t ± aug + p + n	
aḷu + tal	<=	*aḷu + t + aa + ḷ*	(1317)
'the act of weeping'		'wept : she'	
aRi + tal	<=	*aRi + mt + ee + n*	(1083)
'the act of knowing'		'knew : I'	
cey + tal	<=	*cey + t + aa + r*	(320)
'the act of doing'		'did : they'	

2.2.3.0. **Syntagmemic Distinctions:** The Structural differences which distinguish one clause type from the other are discussed here. Structural distinctions among clause types in the vertical series are primary; structural distinctions among clause types in the horizontal order are secondary since they are transforms of the corresponding indicative clauses.

2.2.3.1.1. *Nominal clause versus other clause types:* The identifying-contrastive features which syntagmemically distinguish equative clause from all other clause types are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes. i.e. the predicates are different and (2) a difference in the obligatory versus optional status of the subject tagmemes, i.e. while clause level subject tagmeme is obligatory in equative clause, it is optional for other clauses. A further difference can also be seen in the fact that the equative clause has only restricted i.e. peripheral tagmemes.

2.2.3.1.2. *Possessive clause versus other clause types:* The identifying-contrastive features which syntagmemically distinguish possessive clause from all other clause types are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes, i.e. predicate tagmemes are distinct and (2) a difference in distinct derivation, possessive clause can be derived from equative clause.

2.2.3.1.3. *Descriptive clause versus other verbal clause types:* The identifying-contranstive features which syntagmemically

distinguish descriptive clause from other verbal clauses are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes and (2) a difference in distinct transform potential, i.e. while the other verbal clauses may be tranformed to imperative clause types, the descriptive clause has no such transform potentiality.

2.2.3.1.4. *Intransitive versus other verbal clause types :* The identifying-contrastive features which syntagmemically distinguish intransitive clause from other verbal clauses are: (1) a difference in the number of nuclear tagmememes and (2) a difference in distinct transform potential, i.e. while the transitive and ditransitive clauses may be transformed to passive, the intransitive clause has no such transform potentiality.

2.2.3.1.5. *Transitive clause versus ditransitive clause :* The identifying-contrasitive features which syntagmemically distinguish transitive clause from ditransitive clause are: (1) a difference in the number of nuclear tagmemes and (2) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes, i.e. predicate tagmemes are different in terms of phrase types.

2.2.3.1.6. *Indicative versus imperative clauses:* The identifying-contrastive features which syntagmemically distinguish indicative clauses from imperative clauses are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes, i.e. the subject of the imperative clause is restricted to the second person pronoun only and (2) a further difference can be seen in the fact that the imperative clause is never imbedded within a clause type or phrase type whereas the indicative clause types have this multiple nesting type of nature. Yet another difference may be cited in the restriction of the occurrence of the peripheral tagmemes in imperative clauses.

2.2.3.2.1. *Clauses versus subordinate clauses :* The identifying-contrasitive features which syntagmemically distinguish subordinate clauses from clauses are: (1) a difference in the absence versus presence of the subject tagmeme and (2) a difference in distinctive derivation.

2.2.3.2.2. *Infinitive versus other subordinate clause types:* The identifying-contrastive features which syntagmemically distinguish *Inf CL* from *R.P.CL* are: (1) a difference in distinct derivation and (2) a difference in the optional selection of the coordinator / *um* /.

By the same structural differences descriptive *Inf CL* and descriptive *R.P.CL* can also be differentiated.

The structural features which distinguish *Inf CL* from *V.N.CL* are: (1) a difference in distinct derivation and (2) a difference in the optional selection of case signs.

By the same structural difference *R.P.CL* may be distinguished from *V.N.CL*.

2.2.4.0. The optative, indicative$_2$, interrogative, negative and passive clauses are treated as allosyntagmas of the corresponding indicative clauses. Besides these any addition of clitics such as /*ee*/, /*oo*/, /*manRa*/, /*oorum*/, /*kol*/, /*man*/, etc. will constitute allosyntagmas of the given clause type. These clitics may indicate some difference in the shades of meaning of the clause type such as emphatic, dubious, etc. or occur as mere expletives.

2.2.4.1. **Optative:** An indicative clause is transformed into an optative and an indicative$_2$ by using the optative and indicative$_2$ forms of the predicate tagmeme respectively. E.g.

colluka (Opt) *collin payan uṭaiya* (200)

'Let one make useful utterances.'

yaan nookkum kaalai nilan nookkum. (Ind$_2$) (1094)

'when I look at her, she looks at the ground.'

2.2.4.2. An indicative clause is transformed into an interrogative clause by employing either the closing ticle /*oo*/ or interrogative clitics. E.g.

marumtoo? maRRu uun oompum vaalkkai perum takaimai
piitu aliya vamta itattu (968)

'When one's honour is at stake, can we consider his life caring more for his flesh as anything important?'

pacamta en panpu yaarkku uraikkoo? (1181)

'To whom shall I talk about the nature of this pallor?'

ciRai kaakkum kaappu evan ceyyum? (57)

'What avails the guard of a prison?'

2.2.4.3. An indicative clause is transformed into negative clause either by using the negative form of the predicate or by adding the descriptive predicate of the stem /al/. E.g.

katal ootaa. kaal val netum teer .... (496)

'The strong-wheeled chariot never runs on the surface of the sea.'

ceyirin talaippirimta kaatciyaar unnaar.
uyirin talaippirimta uun (258)

'Those who have flawless wisdom do not eat the flesh of an animal.'

keetum perukkamum il alla. (115)

'Adversity and prosperity are not uncommon.'

uRuppu ottal makkkal oppu anRaal. (993)

'Resemblance of the limbs is not the resemblance of the people.'

2.2.4.4. Passive clauses are transforms of the transitive and the ditransitive clauses by the following rules.

± S ± O + Ptr => ± S ± ag + Pr - *patu*

(avar) avai aRiyaar. (713)
S O Ptr

'They don't know the nature of the assembly.'

=> *avai avaraal aRiyappataatu.*
S a(gent) Pr-*patu*

'The nature of the assembly will not be known by them.'

$\pm$ S $\pm$ O $\pm$ IO + Ptr_2 => $\pm$ S $\pm$ ag $\pm$ IO + Pr - *paṭu*
=> $\pm$ S $\pm$ ag $\pm$ ref + Pr -*paṭu*

(avar) onRu vaRiyaarkku iivaar.
S O IO Ptr_2
'They will give something to the poor.'

=> *onRu avaraal vaRiyaarkku iiyappaṭum.*
S ag IO Pr-paṭu
'Something will be given to the poor by them.'

=> *vaRiyaar avaraal onRu iiyappaṭuvaar.*
S ag ref(erent) Pr-paṭu
'The poor will be given something by them.'

(vaRiyaarkku onRu iiva . . .) (221)

Phrase Level Syntagmemes

2.3.0. The phrase level is that level which is above the word level and below the clause level. A phrase is a functional unit composed potentially of two or more words. A phrase as defined by Longacre (1964) is "a class of syntagmemes of a hierarchical order ranking above such syntagmemes as the word and/or stem and below such syntagmemes as the clause and sentence." Hence strings comprised of a sequence of two or more words or of one word which is potentially expandable are discussed in this part.

2.3.0.1. Mostly syntagmemes of one structural level manifest tagmemes of the next higher level, e.g. phrases manifest clause level tagmemes. Therefore sequences bounded by borders of clause level tagmemes are phrases unless they have internal structure of some other higher or lower level.

2.3.0.2. On the basis of function as an element of the clause, phrases are grouped into two classes, viz. nominal and verbal. Nominal phrases manifest functions other than predicate tagmemes in which verb phrases occur in verbal clauses. In every manifestation phrases need not be complex. A mere obligatory tagmeme itself is a phrase if it is optionally expandable. Since phrase structure in Tamil is characterised by multiple nesting type of constructions, phrase within a phrase is quite common.

2.3.0.3. The following phrase types have been identified and are represented in the accompanying tagmemic notation paradigm.

CHART 4

Tagmemic Notation Paradigm
of
Phrase Types

Nominal	*Mod NP*	$\pm Mod_2 [+ H]$
	Det NP	$[+ Det + H]$
	Des NP	$[+ Des_2 + H]$
	Ad HP	$[+ Ad + H]$
	Pos P	$[+ Pos \pm P + I]$
	Co NP	$[+ H_1 \pm C_1 + H_2 \pm C_2 \pm (+ H \pm C)^n]$
	Se P	$[+ Se \pm Con + H]$
Verbal	$Adv\ P_1$	$+ Adv_2 [+ H]$
	$Adv\ P_2$	$+ Adv_2 [+ H]$
	$Adv\ P_3$	$+ Adv_2 [+ H]$
	$Adv\ P_4$	$+ Adv_2 [+ H]$

2.3.1. *Nominal Phrase Types.*

2.3.1.1.1. *Mod NP* $= \pm Mod_2 [+ H]$: Modifier Noun Phrase syntagmeme which consists of an optional modifier tagmeme and an obligatory head tagmeme. The subscript indicates that the particular tagmeme can occur twice.

Modifier tagmeme is manifested by any one of the noun uriccol (2.5.1) roots.

Head tagmeme may be manifested by common nouns or verbal $noun_2$ or descriptive verbal noun. E.g.

viyan ulakam (19)
'the wide world'

mallal maa ñaalam (245)
'the great flourishing earth'

kali nalkuravu (657)
'much poverty'

ati nutpam (636)
'more minuteness'

The head tagmeme may be manifested by a noun phrase in imbedded structure. E.g.

kali perum kaarikai (571)
'too much beauty'

2.3.1.1.2. *Det NP* = [+*Det*+*H*]: Determiner Noun Phrase syntagmeme which consists of an obligatory determiner tagmeme and an obligatory head tagmeme.

Determiner tagmeme is manifested by determiner syntagmeme and its allosyntagmas.

Head tagmeme may be manifested by common nouns or verbal $noun_2$ or descriptive verbal nouns. E.g.

ellaa+ porul (746)
'all things'

e porul (423)
'which thing'

a nalam (641)
'that goodness'

ten pulattaar (43)
'the pitaras'

oru naal (1146)
'one day'

2.3.1.1.3. *Des NP* = [$+Des_2+H$]: Descriptive Noun Phrase syntagmeme, which consists of an obligatory descriptive tagmeme and an obligatory head tagmeme.

Descriptive tagmeme is manifested by the subordinate relative participle clauses.

Head tagmeme is manifested by the same set of items of the determiner noun phrase (2.3.1.1.2). E.g.

paoku uuḻ (371)
'bad luck'

nuṇ poruḷ (424)
'minute thing'

nuṇṇiya nuul (373)
'scholarly treatises'

maaṇ punai paavai (407)
'laudably decorated doll'

poy tiir oḻukkam (6)
'flawless behaviour'

The head tagmeme may be manifested by noun phrases in imbedded structure. E.g.

iruḷ ceer iru vinai (5)
'the twofold karma which is coupled with delusion'

kaṭan aRi kaaṭci avar (218)
'dutiful intellectuals'

naṇṇaarum uṭkum en piiṭu (1088)
'my prowess which would be feared even by enemies'

2.3.1.1.4. *Ad Hp* = [+ *Ad* + *H*]: The Adjunct Head Phrase syntagmeme, which consists of an obligatory adjunct tagmeme and an obligatory head tagmeme.

The adjunct and head tagmemes may be manifested by common nouns. The head tagmeme may also be manifested by pronoun$_2$. E.g.

veel aaḷ (500)
'warrior'

poruḷ peṇṭir (913)
'prostitutes'

naa nalam (641)
'the gift of the tongue'

maṇi niir (742)
'crystal clear water'

maṇal keeṇi (396)
'sand well'

kaaṭci avar (199)
'the wise'

Both tagmemes may be manifested by noun phrases in imbedded structure. E.g.

kaṭan aRi kaaṭci avar (218)
'dutiful intellectuals'

iirm kaṇ maa ñaalam (1058)
'the wide world which consists of wet areas'

kaal val neṭum teer (496)
'strong wheeled sturdy chariot'

maṇ maaṇ puṇai paavai (407)
'laudably decorated doll which is made of plaster'

2.3.1.1.5. *Pos P* = [+ *Pos* ± *P* + *I*] Possessive Phrase syntagmeme which consists of an obligatory possessor tagmeme, an optional possessive tagmeme and an obligatory item tagmeme.

Possessor tagmeme may be manifested by pronoun_1 or pronoun_2 or common nouns or verbal noun_2 or descriptive verbal nouns.

Possessive tagmeme is manifested by genetive case sign.

Item tagmeme is manifested by the same set that manifests possessor tagmeme, except the pronouns. E.g.

en piiṭu (1088)
'my greatness'

tan makan (69)
'one's son'

avar poruḷ (63)
'their wealth'

kiiḻkaḷatu aacaaram (1075)
'the behaviour of the low'

vinai vali (471)
'the strength of action'

Both the obligatory tagmemes may be manifested either by noun phrases or subordinate verbal noun clause or indicative clauses or possessive clauses in imbedded structure. E.g.

a poruḷ mey poruḷ (423)
'the truthful verity of the thing'

tam makkaḷ ciRu kai (64)
'their children's tiny hands'

pacum pul talai (16)
'the tip of the greenish grass'

vaal aRivan nal taaḷ (2)
'the good feet of the One of pure knowledge'

uukkam uṭaiyaan oṭukkam (486)
'the concealment of an energetic person'

malar micai eekinaan maaṇ aṭi (3)
'the glorious feet of Him who has walked over flowers'

oḻukkattu niittaar perumai (21)
'the greatness of those who have renounced everything in their disciplined life'

eṇ kuṇattaan taaḷ (9)
'the feet of Him of eight traits'

nuṇ maaṇ nuḻai pulam illaan eḻil nalam (407)
'the pride and beauty of the one devoid of piercing intellect'

2.3.1.1.6. *Co NP* $= [+ H_1 \pm C_1 + H_2 \pm C_2 \pm (+ H \pm C)^n]$: Coordinate Noun Phrase syntagmeme consists of at least two obligatory head tagmemes and two optional coordinator tagmemes and it can be expanded by the head and coordinator tagmemes of indefinite times.

The head tagmemes may be manifested either by $pronoun_1$ or $pronoun_2$ or common nouns or verbal $noun_2$ or descriptive verbal noun.

The coordinator tagmeme is manifested by the clitic /*um. . . um. . . .*/ E.g.

*niiyum naanum**
'you and I'

*avanum avaḷum**
'he and she'

kuuḻum kuṭiyum (554)
'the finance and the subjects'

keeṭum perukkamum (115)
'destruction and abundance'

nalanum ciirum (499)
'the goodness and the greatness'

The head tagmemes may be manifested by noun phrases or subordinate verbal noun clause or by indicative clauses in imbedded structure. E.g.

ciRai nalanum ciirum (499)
'the fortification and greatness'

kaṭum moḻiyum kai ikamta taṇṭamum (567)
'severe words and excessive punishment'

uRu paciyum oovaa+ piṇiyum (734)
'excessive starvation and irremediable disease'

matiyum maṭamtai mukanum (1116)
'the moon and the face of a woman'

iru manam peṇṭirum kaḷḷum kavaRum (920)
'prostitutes, liquor and gambling'

onnaar+ teRalum uvamtaarai aakkalum (264)
'destroying the enemies and lifting the friends'

uRuvatu ciirtuukkum naṭpum peRuvatu koḷvaarum kaḷvarum (813)
'the prostitutes, the thieves and the friendship which will weigh the available profit'

2.3.1.1.7. *Se P* = [+ *Se* ± *Con* + *H*] Sequential Phrase syntagmeme, which consists of an obligatory sequence tagmeme, an optional conjunction tagmeme and an obligatory head tagmeme.

The sequence tagmeme is manifested by coordinate noun phrases.

The conjunction tagmeme may be manifested either by a gerund or an infinitive form of the verb /*en*/ or the clitic /*ooṭu*/.

The head tagmeme is manifested by numeral nouns. E.g.

paṭai kuṭi kuuḻ amaiccu naṭpu araṇ aaRu (381)
'military strengh, populace, finance, counsel, alliance and fortification – thus the six'

taanam tavam iraṇṭu (19)
'charity and penance – thus the two'

aaḷvinaiyum aanRa aRivum ena iraṇṭu (1022)
'exertion and sound knowledge – thus the two'

The head tagmeme may be manifested by noun phrases in imbedded structure. E.g.

manam tuuymai cey vinai tuuymai iraṇṭu (455)
'purity of heart and purity of action — thus the two'

kaamam vekuḷi mayakkam ivai muunRu (360)
'desire, anger and delusion — thus these three'

2.3.1.2. *Verbal Phrase Types :*

2.3.1.2.1. *Adv* P_1 = ± Adv_2 [+ *H*] Adverbial Phrase_1 syntagmeme, which consists of an optional adverb tagmeme and an obligatory head tagmeme.

Adverb tagmeme may be manifested either by verb uriccol or verb clitics or descriptive infinitive syntagmeme. Adverb tagmeme is common to all the verb phrase types.

Head tagmeme is manifested by descriptive indicative_1 verbs. E.g.

tamcam eḷiyan (863)
'very simple (he)'

uumku iniyatu (1065)
'very sweet (it)'

nani nallar (403)
'very good (they)'

2.3.1.2.2. *Adv* P_2 = ± Adv_2 [+ *H*] Adverbial Phrase_2 syntagmeme, which consists of an optional adverb tagmeme and an obligatory head tagmeme.

Head tagmeme is manifested by intransitive verbs. E.g.

uṭan maaṇṭatu (632)
'glorious also (it)'

*oruvamtam ollai+ keṭṭatu**
'ruined quickly and certainly (it)'

(*oruvamtam ollai+ keṭum*) (563)

2.3.1.2.3. *Adv* P_3 = ± Adv_2 [+ *H*] Adverbial $Phrase_3$ syntagmeme, which consists of an optional adverb tagmeme and an obligatory head tagmeme.

Head tagmeme is manifested by transitive verbs. E.g.

*val aRivaan**
'will know quickly (he)'
(*val aRital*) (582)

*mella eRimtaar**
'punished slowly (they)'
(*mella eRika*) (562)

2.3.1.2.4. *Adv* P_4 = ± Adv_2 [+ *H*] Adverbial $Phrase_4$ syntagmeme, which consists of an optional adverb tagmeme and an obligatory head tagmeme.

Head tagmeme is manifested by ditransitive verbs. E.g.

*mii + kuuRiyatu**
'said highly (it)'
(*mii + kuuRum*) (386)

2.3.2.0. *Syntagmemic Distinctions.*

The identifying - contrastive structural features which syntagmemically distinguish one phrase type from another are discussed.

2.3.2.1. *Nominal Phrases.*

2.3.2.1.1. *Modifier Noun Phrase versus other phrase types :* The identifying - contrastive features which syntagmemically distinguish *Mod NP* from *Det NP* are: (1) a difference in the number of nuclear tagmemes, i.e. while *Mod NP* has only one nuclear tagmeme, the *Det NP* has two nuclear tagmemes, and (2) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes, i.e. the manifesting set of items of the modifier tagmeme and determiner tagmeme are distinct.

By the same structural differences *Mod NP* is distinct from *Des NP* and *Ad HP*.

The identifying - contrastive feature which syntagmemically distinguishes *Mod NP* from *Pos P* is: (1) a difference of two in the number of nuclear tagmemes, i.e. one versus three.

By the same structural difference *Mod NP* is distinct from *Co NP* and *Se P*.

2.3.2.1.2. *Determiner Noun Phrase versus other phrase types:* The identifying - contrastive features which syntagmemically distinguish *Det NP* from *Des NP* are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes in terms of word types and (2) a difference in distinctive derivation, i.e. *Det NP* can be derived from nominal clause.

a poruḷ	<=	*atu poruḷ*	(423)
'that thing'		'That is a thing'	
e poruḷ	<=	*atu poruḷ*	(423)
'which thing'		'Which is the thing?'	

By the same structural differences *Det NP* is distinct from *Ad HP*.

The identifying - contrastive features which syntagmemically distinguish *Det NP* from *Pos P* are: (1) a difference in the number of nuclear tagmemes and (2) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes in terms of word types.

By the same structural differences *Det NP* is distinct from all other nominal phrases.

2.3.2.1.3. *Descriptive Noun Phrase versus other phrase types:* The identifying - contrastive features which syntagmemically distinguish *Des NP* from *Ad HP* are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes in terms of word classes and (2) a difference in distinct transform potential, i.e. *Ad HP* can be transformed to *Co NP* by employing the coordinators, while *Des NP* has no such transform.

veel aaḷ => *veelum aaḷum* (500)
'the person who possesses lance' 'lance and the person'

The structural features which syntagmemically distinguish *Des NP* from *Pos P* are: (1) a difference in the number of nuclear tagmemes and (2) a difference in manifesteng similar but distinct tagmemes.

By the same structural differences *Des NP* is distinct from all other nominal phrases.

2.3.2.1.4. *Adjunct Head Phrase versus other phrase types:* The identifying - contrastive features which syntagmemically distinguish *Ad HP* from *Pos P* are: (1) a difference in the number of nuclear tagmemes and (2) a difference in distinctive derivation, i.e. *Ad HP* can be derived from a verbal clause.

$$\text{Ad HP} \quad <= \quad \text{Sub} + \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Loc}\\ \text{ACC}\\ \text{Dat}\\ \text{Ins}\\ \text{Soc}\end{array}\right\} + \text{Pre}_V$$

maṇal keeṇi 'sand well'	<=	*keeṇi maṇalil uḷḷatu* 'The well is situated in the sand.'	(396)
veel aaḷ 'the person who 'possesses lance'	<=	*aaḷ veelai uṭaiyan* 'The person has the lance.'	(500)
poruḷ peṇṭir 'prostitutes'	<=	*peṇṭir poruḷukku uriyar.* 'The prostitutes are the wealth-loving women.'	(913)
cevi celvam 'the wealth of the ear'	<=	*celvam ceviyaan vamtatu.* 'The benefit came through the ear.'	(411)
il vaaḻkkai 'domestic life'	<=	*vaaḻkkai illooṭu kuuṭiyatu.* 'The life is coupled with domesticity.'	(45)

maṇi niir <= *niir maṇi poonRatu.* (742)
'crystal clear water' 'The water resembles the saphire.'

The structural feature that distinguishes *Ad HP* from *Co NP* and *Se P* is: (1) a difference of two in the number of nuclear tagmemes.

2.3.2.1.5. *Possessive Phrase versus other phrase types:* The identifying - contrastive feature which syntagmemically distinguishes the *Pos P* from *Co NP* is: (1) a difference of two in the number of nuclear tagmemes, i.e. in *Co NP* $\pm (+ H \pm C)^n$ should also be considered as nuclear tagmemes since the parallel H_1 H_2 C_1 C_2 are nuclear tagmemes in the phrase type.

By the same structural difference *Pos P* is distinct from *Se P*.

2.3.2.1.6. *Coordinate Noun Phrase versus Sequential phrase:* The identifying - contrastive features which syntagmemically distinguish *Co NP* from *Se P* are: (1) a difference in the number of nuclear tagmemes and (2) a difference in the absence versus presence of the peripheral conjunction tagmeme.

2.3.2.2.0. *Verbal Phrases.*

2.3.2.2.1. *Verbal versus nominal phrases:* The identifying - contrastive features which syntagmemically distinguish verbal phrases from nominal phrases are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes in terms of word classes and (2) a difference in distinctive transform.

2.3.2.2.2. *Adverbial phrase*$_1$ *versus other verbal phrase types:* The identifying - contrastive features which syntagmemically distinguish $AdvP_1$ from $AdvP_2$ are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes in terms of word types and (2) a difference in distinctive derivation, i.e. transitive verbs may be derived from intransitive verb while descriptive has no such derivation.

By the same structural differences all the other adverbial phrases can be differentiated from one another.

2.3.3.0. *Etic Variants.*

2.3.3.1.1. The appositional and figurative phrases are treated as allosyntagmemes of *Ad HP*.

Apposition:

aati pakavan (1)
'Bhagavan, the foremost'

Figurative:

kaamam kaṇicci (1251)
'love, the axe'

2.3.3.1.2. The quotative phrase is treated as an allosyntagma of the *Des NP*.

kuṇam ennum kunRu (29)
'the hillock called virtue'

2.3.3.2.1. All the allosyntagmas of indicative verbs constitute allosyntagmas of verbal phrases. E.g.

uuumku illai. (32)
'nothing superior.'

vallai+ keṭum. (480)
'will vanish quickly.'

mella eRika. (562)
'let (them) punish slowly.'

mii+ kuuRum. (386)
'will praise highly.'

Word Level Syntagmemes

2.4.0. In the grammatical hierarchy word level constitutes the lower level. Word, as defined by Longacre (1964), is "a class of syntagmemes of a comparatively low hierarchical order, ranking below such syntagmemes as the phrase and clause and above such syntagmemes as the stem (as well as above roots which have no internal structure and are therefore not syntagmemes)." This definition of word is so convenient and useful, even though there are problems in its application. Hence word level constructions consist, potentially, of two or more tagmemes having rigidly ordered linear components as their constituent tagmemes, i.e. words are typically stem-affix strings. Therefore forms which are capable of word level expansion (by affixation) are described.

2.4.0.1. In general, words manifest tagmemes in phrases. So every sequence of phonemes bounded by phrase level tagmemes is a word unless it has an internal tagmemic structure of some other level either higher or lower in the grammatical hierarchy.

2.4.0.2. Not only verbs, descriptive verbs and nouns constitute distinct emic classes but verbs also constitute in turn three distinct emic classes, viz. intransitive, transitive and ditransitive. The emic classes at the word level are set up on the basis of the internal structure, grades of transitivity, mood, voice, transform potential and the external distribution. Hence the subdivision of emic classes are not ad hoc but it is very useful in other parts of grammar also.

2.4.0.3. The following word types have been identified and graphically represented in the following chart. However the nonoccurrence of optative, imperative conditional gerund, gerund and verbal noun$_2$ in descriptive series remains a genuine lacunae.

CHART - 5

Word Types

		Descriptive	*Intransitive*	*Transitive*	*Ditransitive*
Verbal	Indicative$_1$	+	+	+	+
	Indicative$_2$	+	+	+	+
	Optative		+	+	+
	Imperative		+	+	+
	Infinitive	+	+	+	+
	C gerund		+	+	+
	R participle	+	+	+	+
	Gerund		+	+	+
	V Noun$_1$		+	+	+
	V Noun$_2$	+	+	+	+
	R participle base		+	+	+
Non-verbal	Pronoun$_1$	+			
	Pronoun$_2$	+			
	Possessive noun	+			
	Determiner	+			

2.4.1. Verb Syntagmemes

2.4.1.1.0.1. Intransitive Indicative$_1$ syntagmeme ($In\ Ind_1 = St + t \pm aug + P + nu$) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by class *A* stems, an obligatory tense tagmeme manifested by any one of the tense morphemes, an optional augmentative tagmeme manifested by augmentative morpheme, an obligatory person tagmeme manifested by any one of the person morphemes and an obligatory number tagmeme manifested by any one of the number morphemes or number gender morphemes. E.g.

$va + mt + aa + n$ 'came : he' (530)

2.4.1.1.0.2. Transitive Indicative$_1$ sytagmeme ($Tr\ Ind_1 = St \pm tr + t \pm aug + p + nu$) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *B* stems or class *C* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme, an obligatory tense tagmeme manifested by any one of the tense morphemes, an optional augmentative tagmeme manifested by augmentative morpheme, an obligatory person tagmeme manifested by any one of the person morphemes and an obligatory number tagmeme manifested by any one of the number morphemes or number-gender morphemes. E.g.

$uRu + t \pm an + a \pm \phi$ 'had : they' (1179)

2.4.1.1.0.3. Ditransitive Indicative$_1$ syntagmeme ($Di\ Ind_1 = St \pm tr + t \pm aug + p + nu$) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *D* stems or class *E* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme, an obligatory tense tagmeme manifested by any one of the tense morphemes, an optional augmentative tagmeme manifested by augmentative morpheme, an obligatory person tagmeme manifested by any one of the person morphemes and an obligatory number tagmeme manifested by any one of the number morphemes or number-gender morphemes. E.g.

$urai + pp + aa + r$ 'will say : they' (682)

2.4.1.1.1.1. Intransitive Indicative$_2$ syntagmeme (*In Ind*$_2$ = *St* + *t*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by class *A* stems and an obligatory tense tagmeme manifested by tense morpheme. E.g.

varu + *um* 'will come' (264)

2.4.1.1.1.2. Transitive Indicative$_2$ syntagmeme (*Tr Ind*$_2$ = *St* ± *tr* + *t*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *B* stems or class *C* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme and an obligatory tense tagmeme manifested by tense morpheme. E.g.

cuṭu+um 'will torment' (293)

2.4.1.1.1.3. Ditransitive Indicative syntagmeme (*Di Ind*$_2$ = *St* ± *tr* + *t*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *D* stems or class *E* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme and an obligatory tense tagmeme manifested by tense morpheme. E.g.

cey+um 'will do' (79)

2.4.1.1.2.1. Intransitive Optative syntagmeme (*In Opt* = *St* + *opt*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by class *A* stems and an obligatory optative tagmeme manifested by optative morpheme. E.g.

varu+ka 'let (him) come' (1266)

2.4.1.1.2.2. Transitive Optative syntagmeme (*Tr Opt* = *St* ± *tr* + *opt*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *B* stems or class *C* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme and an obligatory optative tagmeme manifested by optative morpheme. E.g.

kol + *ka* 'let (one) kill' (879)

2.4.1.1.2.3. Ditransitive Optative syntagmeme (*Di Opt* = *St* ± *tr* + *opt*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *D* stems or class *E* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme and an obligatory optative tagmeme manifested by optative morpheme. E.g.

cey + *ka* 'let (one) do' (759)

2.4.1.1.3.1. Intransitive Imperative syntagmeme (*In Imp* = *St* + *imp* ± *nu*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by class *A* stems, an obligatory imperative tagmeme manifested by imperative morpheme and an optional number tagmeme manifested by number morpheme. E.g.

nil + *min* 'stand (you pl)*'

2.4.1.1.3.2. Transitive Imperative syntagmeme (*Tr Imp* = *St* ± *tr* + *imp* ± *nu*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *B* stems or class *C* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme, an obligatory imperative tagmeme manifested by imperative morpheme and an optional number tagmeme manifested by number morpheme. E.g.

kol + *min* 'kill (you pl)*'

2.4.1.1.3.3. Ditransitive Imperative syntagmeme (*Di Imp* = *St* ± *tr* + *imp* ± *nu*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *D* stems or class *E* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme, an obligatory imperative tagmeme manifested by imperative morpheme and an optional number tagmeme manifested by number morpheme. E.g.

cey + *min* 'do (you pl)*'

2.4.1.1.4.1. Intransitive Infinitive syntagmeme (*In Inf* = *St* + *t* + *inf*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by class *A* stems, an obligatory tense tagmeme manifested

by tense morpheme and an obligatory infinitive tagmeme manifested by infinitive morpheme. E.g.

avku+i+φ 'having become acute' (175)

2.4.1.1.4.2. Transitive Infinitive syntagmeme (*Tr Inf* = *St* ± *tr* + *t* + *inf*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *B* stems or by class *C* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme, an obligatory tense tagmeme manifested by tense morpheme and an obligatory infinitive tagmeme manifested by infinitive morpheme. E.g.

uRu+t+u 'having had' (75)

2.4.1.1.4.3. Ditransitive Infinitive syntagmeme (*Di Inf* = *St* ± *tr* + *t* + *inf*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *D* stems or by class *E* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme, an obligatory tense tagmeme manifested by tense morpheme and an obligatory infinitive tagmeme manifested by infinitive morpheme. E.g.

cey+t+u 'having done' (246)

2.4.1.1.5.1. Intransitive Conditional gerund syntagmeme (*In C gr* = *St* + *t* + *C gr*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by class *A* stems, an obligatory tense tagmeme manifested by tense morpheme and an obligatory conditional gerund tagmeme manifested by conditional gerund morpheme. E.g.

var+φ+in 'if (it) come(s)' (970)

2.4.1.1.5.2. Transitive Conditional gerund syntagmeme (*Tr C gr* = *St* ± *tr* + *t* + *c gr*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by either class *B* stems or by class *C* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme, an obligatory tense tagmeme manifested by tense morpheme and an obligatory conditional gerund tagmeme manifested by conditional gerund morpheme. E.g.

uRu + t + aal 'if (we) love' (1245)

2.4.1.1.5.3. Ditransitive Conditional gerund syntagmeme (*Di C gr* = *St* ± *tr* + *t* + *c gr*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by either class *D* stems or by class *E* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme, an obligatory tense tagmeme manifested by tense morpheme and an obligatory conditional gerund tagmeme manifested by conditional gerund morpheme. E.g.

cey+*ϕ*+*in* 'if (one) do(es)' (116)

2.4.1.1.6.1. Intransitive Relative participle syntagmeme (*In R p* = *St* + *t* + *r p*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by class *A* stems, an obligatory tense tagmeme manifested by any one of the tense morphemes and an obligatory relative participle tagmeme manifested by relative participle morpheme. E.g.

va+*mt*+*a* '(which) came' (754)

2.4.1.1.6.2. Transitive Relative participle syntagmeme (*Tr R p* = *St* ± *tr* + *t* + *r p*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by either class *B* stems or by class *C* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme, an obligatory tense tagmeme manifested by any one of the tense morphemes and an obligatory relative participle tagmeme manifested by relative participle morpheme. E.g.

cuṭu+*t*+*a* '(which) was burnt' (129)

2.4.1.1.6.3. Ditransitive Relative participle syntagmeme (*Di R p* = *St* ± *tr* + *t* + *r p*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *D* stems or by class *E* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme, an obligatory tense tagmeme manifested by any one of the tense morphemes and an obligatory relative participle tagmeme manifested by relative participle morpheme. E.g.

cey+*t*+*a* '(which) was done' (103)

2.4.1.1.7.1. Intransitive Gerund syntagmeme (*In Gr* = *St* + *gr*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by

class *A* stems and an obligatory gerund tagmeme manifested by gerund morpheme. E.g.

aḻu + a 'to weep' (659)

2.4.1.1.7.2. Transitive Gerund syntagmeme (*Tr Gr* = *St* ± *tr* + *gr*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *B* stems or by class *C* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme and an obligatory gerund tagmeme manifested by gerund morpheme. E.g.

cuṭu + a 'to burn' (267)

2.4.1.1.7.3. Ditransitive Gerund syntagmeme (*Di Gr* = *St* ± *tr* + *gr*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *D* stems or by class *E* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme and an obligatory gerund tagmeme manifested by gerund morpheme. E.g.

cey + a 'to do' (446)

2.4.1.1.8.1. Intransitive Verbal $noun_1$ syntagmeme ($In\ V\ n_1 = St + v\ n$) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by class *A* stems and an obligatory verbal noun tagmeme manifested by verbal noun morpheme. E.g.

varu + al 'the act of coming' (1205)

2.4.1.1.8.2. Transitive Verbal $noun_1$ syntagmeme ($Tr\ V\ n_1 = St \pm tr + v\ n$) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *B* stems or by class *C* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme and an obligatory verbal noun tagmeme manifested by verbal noun morpheme. E.g.

uRu + tal 'the act of having' (628)

2.4.1.1.8.3. Ditransitive Verbal $noun_1$ syntagmeme ($Di\ Vn_1 = St \pm tr + v\ n$) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *D* stems or by class *E* stems, an optional transitive tagmeme manifested by transitive morpheme and an obligatory verbal noun tagmeme manifested by verbal noun morpheme. E.g.

cey + al 'the act of doing' (40)

2.4.1.1.9.1. Intransitive Verbal $noun_2$ syntagmeme *(In V* n_2 = *St + v n)* consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by class *A* stems and an obligatory verbal noun tagmeme manifested by verbal noun morpheme. E.g.

cel + avu	'going'	(766)

2.4.1.1.9.2. Transitive Verbal $noun_2$ syntagmeme (*Tr V* n_2 = *St + v n*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *B* stems or by class *C* stems and an obligatory verbal noun tagmeme manifested by verbal noun morpheme. E.g.

aRi + vu	'knowledge'	(68)

2.4.1.1.9.3. Ditransitive Verbal $noun_2$ syntagmeme (*Di V* n_2 = *St + v n*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *D* stems or by class *E* stems and an obligatory verbal noun tagmeme manifested by verbal noun morpheme. E.g.

koṭu + ai	'giving'	(390)

2.4.1.1.10.1. Intransitive Relative participle base syntagmeme (*In R p b = St*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by class *A* stems. E.g.

varu	'coming'	(737)

2.4.1.1.10.2. Transitive Relative participle base syntagmeme (*Tr R p b = St*) consists of an obligatory tagmeme manifested either by class *B* stems or by class *C* stems. E.g.

aRi	'knowing'	(272)

2.4.1.1.10.3. Ditransitive Relative participle base syntagmeme (*Di R p b = St*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested either by class *D* stems or by class *E* stems. E.g.

cey	'doing'	(653)

2.4.1.2.0. **Syntagmemic Distinction**: The identifying - contrastive structural features which syntagmemically distinguish one word type from another are discussed in general for all the three emic classes of verbs.

2.4.1.2.1. *Indicative$_1$ versus other word types:* The criterion that syntagmemically distinguishes indicative$_1$ from indicative$_2$ is: a difference of two in their number of obligatory tagmeme, i.e. indicative$_1$ has four obligatory tagmemes while indicative$_2$ has only two obligatory tagmemes.

By the same structural difference, indicative$_1$ is distinct from optative, imperative, gerund, verbal noun$_1$, verbal noun$_2$ and relative participle base.

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish indicative$_1$ from the infinitive are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes, i.e. obligatory infinitive tagmeme is peculiar to infinitive syntagmeme.

By the same structural differences, indicative$_1$ is distinct from conditional gerund and relative participle.

2.4.1.2.2. *Indicative$_2$ versus other word types:* The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish indicative$_2$ from optative are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes and (2) a difference in distinct derivation, i.e. negative optative may be derived from affirmative optative by employing the negative morpheme.

cey + al + kā	<=	*ceyka*
'let (not) one do'		'let (one) do'

By the same structural differences, indicative$_2$ is distinct from imperative, infinitive and relative participle.

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish indicative$_2$ from conditional gerund are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes and (2) a difference in the selection of the coordinator */um/*. Since these word types share no tagmemes either obligatory or optional, the number difference in the obligatory tagmemes correlates with a further difference in the optional selection.

By the same structural differences, indigative$_2$ is distinct from gerund, verbal noun$_1$ and verbal noun$_2$.

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish indicative$_2$ from relative participle base are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in distinctive derivation, i.e. causative indicative$_2$ can be derived from the indicative$_2$ by employing the causative morpheme.

uḻappikkum	<=	*uḻakkum*
'will cause to suffer'		'will suffer' .

2.4.1.2.3. *Optative versus other word types:* The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish optative from imperative are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes and (2) absence versus presence of the optional number tagmeme, i.e. optative has no optional number tagmeme whereas imperative has the number tagmeme.

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish optative from infinitive are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes.

By the same structural differences, optative is distinct from conditional gerund and relative participle.

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish optative from gerund are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes and (2) a difference in distinctive derivation, i.e. negative derivation of the optative.

By the same structural differences, optative is distinct from verbal noun$_1$ and verbal noun$_2$.

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish optative from the relative participle base are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in distinct derivation, i.e. negative derivation of the optative.

2.4.1.2.4. *Imperative versus other word types:* The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish imperative from infinitive are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes.

By the same structural differences, imperative is distinct from conditional gerund and relative participle.

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish imperative from gerund are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes and (2) a difference in distinctive derivation, i.e. negative imperative can be derived from affirmative imperative syntagmeme by employing the negative morpheme.

nil+al+min	<=	*nilmin*
'stand not! (you pl)'		'stand! (you pl)'

By the same structural dlfferences imperative is distinct from verbal noun$_1$ and verbal noun$_2$.

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish imperative from relative participle base are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in distinct derivation, i.e. negative derivation of the imperative.

2.4.1.2.5. *Infinitive versus other word types:* The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish infinitive from conditional gerund are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes and (2) a difference in distinct derivation, i.e. negative infinitive can be derived from affirmative infinitive syntagmeme by employing the negative morpheme.

cey+aat+u	<=	*ceytu*
'without doing'		'having done'

By the same structural differences, infinitive is distinct from gerund, verbal noun$_1$ and verbal noun$_2$.

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish infinitive from relative participle are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but

distinct tagmemes and (2) a difference in the selection of optional coordinator /*um*/.

The criterion that syntagmemically distinguishes infinitive from relative participle base is: a difference of two in the number of obligatory tagmemes.

2.4.1.2.6. *Conditional gerund versus other word types:* The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish conditional gerund from gerund are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes.

By the same structural differences, conditional gerund is distinct from verbal $noun_1$ and verbal $noun_2$.

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish conditional gerund from relative participle are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes and (2) a difference in distinct derivation, i.e. negative relative participle can be derived from affirmative relative participle syntagmeme by employing the negative morpheme.

uṇar + *ϕ* + *aa*	<=	*uṇarum*
'(which will) not consider'		'(which) will consider'

The criterion that syntagmemically distinguishes conditional gerund from relative participle base is: a difference of two in the number of obligatory tagmemes.

2.4.1.2.7. *Gerund versus other word types:* The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish gerund from relative participle are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes.

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish gerund from verbal $noun_1$ are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes and (2) a difference in the selection of optional case signs, i.e. verbal $noun_1$ can take the case signs whereas gerund will never take the case signs.

By the same structural differences gerund is distinct from verbal $noun_2$.

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish gerund from relative participle base are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in the selection of coordinator */um/*, i.e. gerund can take coordinator */um/* whereas it is not possible with relative participle base.

2.4.1.2.8. *Relative participle versus other word types:* The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish relative participle from verbal $noun_1$ are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes.

By the same structural difference relative participle is distinct from verbal $noun_2$.

The criterion that syntagmemically distinguishes relative participle from relative participle base is: a difference of two in their number of obligatory tagmemes.

2.4.1.2.9. *Verbal* $noun_1$ *versus other word types:* The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish verbal $noun_1$ from verbal $noun_2$ are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes and (2) a difference in distinct derivation, i.e. causative verbal $noun_1$ can be derived from verbal $noun_1$ syntagmeme by employing the causative morpheme.

kaaṇ + pi + tal	<=	*kaaṇṭal*
'the act of causing to see'		'the act of seeing'

Further the transitive and ditransitive verbal nouns can be transformed to passive by employing the auxilary */paṭu/*.

en + a + paṭu + tal	<=	*enRal*
'the act of being said'		'the act of saying'

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish verbal $noun_1$ from relative participle base are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in the selection of case signs.

By the same structural differences verbal noun$_2$ is distinct from relative participle base.

2.4.1.3.0. Constituent tagmemes of verb class

The stem tagmeme occurs as an obligatory element in all the construction types which is manifested by verb stems. All the other constituent tagmemes which follow the stem tagmeme are manifested by affixal morphemes. Verb stems may be simple (*tin* 'eat') or complex (*paruvaru* 'suffer'). Stems may be intransitive (*aḻu* 'weep') or transitive (*uḻu* 'plough') or ditransitive (*cey* 'do'). Grades of transitivity from intransitive to transitive and transitive to ditransitive are in partial transformational relationship. In other words, some intransitive verbs may be transformed to transitive verbs by employing transitive morpheme (*aṭamku* 'be subdued' : *aṭakku* 'subdue'); some transitive verbs may be transformed to ditransitive by the same process (*poruntu* 'join' : *poruttu* 'unite'). Besides these classes of verbs, there are verb stems which are inherently intransitive (*kunRu* 'diminish'); others are inherently transitive (*taḻuvu* 'embrace'); and still others are inherently ditransitive (*naluku* 'give'). However all verb stems can be causativized by employing the causative morpheme /-*vi*-/. E.g.

aḻu : *aḻuvi*	'cause to weep'
(*aṭamku* :) *aṭakku* : *aṭakkuvi*	'cause to subdue'
uḻu : *uḻuvi*	'cause to plough'
(*porumtu* :) *poruttu* : *poruttuvi*	'cause to unite'
nalku : *nalkuvi*	'cause to give'

And all the verbs in general are further subdivided on the basis of the past tense morpheme into four major sets with some minor subsets. Only a few representative examples are given below for each category. However all the verb stems are listed in the glossary.

A. *Inherently intransitive verb stems*

Set	I	(x)	*aḻu*	'weep'
			iRu	'end'

	(y)	*caal*	'fill'
		nil	'stand'
	(z)	*maaṉ*	'be glorious'
		tool	'fail'
Set II	(x)	*paca*	'become pallor'
		piRa	'be born'
	(y)	*kani*	'grow ripe'
		coor	'forget'
Set III		*kaaḻ*	'grow'
		kuḷi	'bathe'
		paḻu	'grow ripe'
Set IV		*eeku*	'go'
		tummu	'sneeze'
		naaRu	'smell'

B. *Inherently intransitive verb stems which can be transformed into transitive*

Set I	(x)	*toku*	'collect'
		keṭu	'be ruined'
		iruḷ	'become dark'
		uruḷ	'roll'
	(y)	*cuḻal*	'whirl'
		tuyil	'sleep'
Set II	(x)	*kiṭa*	'lie'
		naṭa	'walk'
	(y)	*kaviḻ*	'turn upside down'
		vaḷar	'grow'
	(z)	*taḷar*	'stumble'
		nekiḻ	'be flaccid'

Set IV	*aṭamku*	'be subdued'
	toonRu	'appear'
	niiṭṭu	'extend'
	vaaṭa	'fade'

C. *Inherently transitive verb stems*

Set I	(x)	*uḻu*	'plough'
		toḻu	'worship'
		aaḷ	'keep'
		koḷ	'have'
	(y)	*kol*	'kill'
		vel	'conquer'
	(z)	*keeḷ*	'hear'
		veeḷ	'desire'
Set II		*aḷa*	'measure'
		kala	'mix'
		aRi	'know'
		ikaḻ	'revile'
Set III		*tuy*	'enjoy'
		paḻi	'blame'
		poRu	'bear'
Set IV		*eytu*	'attain'
		tuuRRu	'reproach'
		paruku	'drink'

D. *Inherently transitive verb stems which can be transformed into ditransitive*

Set I	(x)	*teruḷ*	'be clear'
	(y)	*akal*	'leave'
		payil	'be acquainted'

	(z)	*kaaṇ*	'see'
		puuṇ	'wear'
Set II	(x)	*kiḷa*	'utter'
		cuma	'bear'
	(y)	*uṇar*	'perceive'
		puṇar	'embrace'
Set IV		*arumtu*	'eat'
		kuuṭu	'join'
		porumtu	'unite'

E. *Inherently ditransitive verb stems*

Set I	(x)	*cey*	'do'
		pey	'place'
	(y)	*navil*	'say'
Set II	(x)	*paya*	'yield'
		aṇi	'wear'
	(y)	*moḻi*	'say'
Set III		*aḻi*	'destroy'
		urai	'say'
		koṭu	'give'
Set IV		*aruḷ*	'bestow'
		eḻutu	'write'
		kuuRu	'tell'

2.4.1.3.1. The transitive tagmeme occurs in the first order postposed to the stem tagmeme. Following the transitive, the causative occurs in the second order. The tense tagmeme, gerund tagmeme, verbal $noun_1$ tagmeme, verbal $noun_2$ tagmeme, the negative and agentive occur in the third order. Tense tagmeme includes past and future. The augmentative tagmeme,

infinitive tagmeme, conditional gerund tagmeme, relative participle tagmeme, optative tagmeme and imperative tagmeme occur in the fourth order. The person tagmeme which comprises of first, second and third person occurs in the fifth order. The number tagmeme occurs in the final order. It includes singular, plural, masculine singular, feminine singular, gender plural and non-gender singular and plural. The following chart will represent the distributional order of the constituted tagmemes of verb class.

CHART 6

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
S	*Tr*	*Cau*	*Pa te*	*Aug*	*I P*	*Sg*
T			*Fu te*	*Inf*	*II P*	*Pl*
E				*Con Gr*	*III P*	*Ma Sg*
M			*Gr*	*R P*		*Fe Sg*
			$V\ N_1$	*Opt*		*Ge Pl*
			$V\ N_2$	*Imp*		*N Ge Sg*
			Neg			*N Ge Pl*
			Ag			

2.4.1.4.0 **Allosyntagmas**

As the agentive, periphrastic conditional gerund, causative, negative and passive are not having the two-fold minimal contrast, they are treated as etic variants of emic construction types, i.e. allosyntagmas.

Agentive noun is an etic variant of verbal noun$_2$. E.g.

kolli 'killer' (306)

The Periphrastic conditional gerund (a combination of relative paritciple and noun) is treated as an allosyntagma of the conditional gerund. E.g.

kaaṇaakkaal	'if (I) do not see'	(1286)

The causative is an allosyntagma of transitive. E.g.

aRivippa	'will announce : they'	(1233)

The negative constructions derived from affirmatives by employing the negative morpheme are treated as allosyntagmas of the corresponding affirmative constructions. E.g.

kaaṇaar	'see not : they'	(1220)
collaRka	'let not (one) say'	(200)
nillanmin	'stand not (you pl)'	(771)
ponRaatu	'without perishing'	(233)
kaaṇaata	'(who will) not see'	(1219)

Passive constructions are derived from transitive and ditransitive verbs by employing the auxiliary /*paṭu*/. Hence they are treated as etic variants of the corresponding emic constructions. E.g.

koḷappaṭṭeem	'have been trusted : we'	(699)
ceyyappaṭum	'must be done'	(335)

Since the two tenses, three persons and seven numbers constitute one tense tagmeme, one person tagmeme and one number tagmeme respectively any difference either in tense or person or number constitutes etic variants. The latter two are applicable to the descriptive verb class also.

Besides these variants the occurrence of the optional augmentative morpheme and any difference in the manifestation of the constituent tagmemes by the morphemic representation constitute allosyntagmas. The latter is applicable to all the other word classes.

2.4.1.5.0. **Morphophonemics**

The variant phonemic shapes of morphemes as alternating phonemically or morphemically or fluctuating freely are described in this section. Phonemically alternate forms are symbolized with ~ . Morphemically alternate forms are symbolized with ∞. Forms which vary freely with other forms are specifically stated.

2.4.1.5.1.1. Transitivizer = {*-t-*} / ∞*-t-* ∞*-tt-* ∞*-kk-* ∞*-p-* ∞*CC* /

∞ *-t-* occurs after the stems of sets B I and B II (y). E.g.

paku+t+t+u	'having shared'	(322)
tuyil+t+i+φ	'having caused to sleep'	(1168)
avi+t+t+aa+n	'repressed : he'	(25)

∞ *-tt-* occurs after the stems of sets B II (xy), D II (xy) and D III. E.g.

*cuma+tt+in+aa+r**	'made to bear : they'	
naṭa+tt+in+aa+r	'made to walk : they'	
puku+tt+i+φ	'having thrust'	(616)
uṇar+tt+um	'(which) will convince'	(1246)

∞ *-kk-* occurs after the stems of the sets B II (y) and D II(z). E.g.

aḻi+kk+um	'(which) will destroy'	(934)
aḻi+kk+al	'the act of destroying'	(421)
*ceer+kk+um**	'will unite'	

∞ *-p-* occurs after the stems of sets B II (y) and before future / *-p-* /. E.g.

aḻi+p+p+a+tu	'will destory : it'	(744)

∞ *CC* occurs with the stems of sets B IV and D IV in this form.

(C)V...(N) S *u* → (C) V...SS *u*

(N)asal = *m*, *n*, and *ṇ*

(S)top = *k*, *p*, *t*, *R* and *ṭ*

E.g.	*peruku* → *perukku*		
	Perukku + *i* + *φ*	'having extended'	(512)
	maaRu → *maaRRu*		
	maaRRu + *v* + *aa* + *r*	'will change : they'	(225)
	vaaṭu → *vaaṭṭu*		
	vaaṭṭu + *v* + *aa* + *r**	'will cause to fade : they'	
	naṭumku → *naṭukku*		
	naṭukku + *φ*	'perturbance'	(654)
	kuumpu → *kuuppu*		
	kuuppu + *i* + *φ*	'having worshipped'	(260)
	aḻumtu → *aḻuttu*		
	aḻuttu + *i* + *φ**	'having pressed'	
	toonRu → *tooRRu*		
	tooRRu + *am*	'appearance'	(272)
	iiṇṭu → *iiṭṭu*		
	iiṭṭu + *i* + *a*	'(which) was acquired'	(1009)

2.4.1.5.2.1. Causative = { *-vi-* } / ∞ *-vi-* ∞ *-pi-* /

∞ *-vi-* occurs with stems of sets I (y) and IV in morphemic juncture and freely varies with / *-pi-* / with stems of sets I (x) and II (yz). E.g.

aRi + *vi* + *pp* + *a* + *φ* 'will announce : they' (1233)

∞ *-pi-* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

naya + *pi* + *tt* + *aa* + *r* 'convinced : they' (1189)

2.4.1.5.3.1. Past tense = { *-t-* } / ∞ *-t-* ∞ *-tt-* ∞ *-mt-* ∞ *-φ-* ∞ *-i-* ∞ *-in-* /.

∞ *-t-* occurs after the stems of set I or after transitive / *-t-* / and before relative participle / *-a* / or augmentative / *-an-* / or any one of the person markers in the form of V or VV or infinitive / *-u* / or conditional gerund / *-aal* /. E.g.

cey + t + a	'(which) was done'	(1175)
cey + t + aa + r	'did : they'	(158)
cey + t + a + tu	'did : it'	(1240)
cey + t + u	'having done'	(118)
uRu + t + a	'(which) happened'	(261)
uRu + t + an + a + ϕ	'had : they'	(1179)
taRu + t + u	'having begirded'	(1023)
uRu + t + aal	'if (we) love'	(1245)
cuṭu + t + a	'(which) was burned'	(129)
keṭu + t + aa + n	'vanished : he'	(967)
viṭu + t + ee +m	'abandoned : we'	(1036)
taku + t + a	'(which) was deserved'	(580)
taku + t + aa + r	'deserved : they'	(897)
toku + t + u	'having gathered'	(545)
uṇ + t + a	'(which) ate'	(930)
uṇ + t + aa + r	'ate : they'	(259)
uṇ + t + u	'having eaten'	(580)
kal + t + a	'(which) was learned'	(398)
kal + t + aa + r	'learned : they'	(395)
kal + t + u	'having learned'	(399)
veeḷ + t + a	'(which) was desired'	(1105)
naḷ + t + aa + r	'befriended : they'	(808)
peḷ + t + u	'having desired'	(141)

iin + t + a	'(when) delivered'	(69)
iin + t + aa + ḷ	'delivered : she'	(923)
iin + t + u	'having given'	(97)
maRai + t + t + i + r	'hid : you'	(1318)

∞-*tt*- occurs after the stems of set III and before relative participle /-*a*/ or augmentative /-*an*-/ or any one of the person markers in the form of V or VV or infinitive /-*u*/. E.g.

maṭu + tt + a	'(which) turned'	(624)
amar + tt + an + a + ϕ	'fought : they'	(1084)
kuḷi + tt + aa + n	'bathed : he'	(929)
tani + tt + u	'having singled'	(338)

∞ -*mt*- occurs after the stems of set II and before relative participle /-*a*/ or augmentative /-*an*-/ or any one of the person markers in the form of V or VV or infinitive /-*u*/ or conditional gerund /-*aal*/. E.g.

iḻa + mt + a	'(who) was lost'	(788)
tiir + mt + an + ϕ + tu	'left : it'	(612)
iḻa + mt + ee + m	'lost : we'	(593)
iḻa + mt + u	'having lost'	(1144)
muṭi + mt + aal	'if (it) end(s)'	(658)
aRi + mt + a	'(which) was known'	(1143)
aRi + mt + aa + r	'knew : they'	(399)
aRi + mt + a + tu	'knew : it'	(1226)
aRi + mt + ee + n	'knew : I'	(1083)
aRi + mt + u	'having known'	(477)

∞ -ϕ- occurs between (C)VV*y* ending stems and before relative participle /-*a*/ or person markers in the form of V or

VV or infinitive /-ϕ/ and /-*aa*/. E.g.

aay + ϕ + *a*	'(which) became'	(1286)
aay + ϕ + *a* + *tu*	'became : it	(12)
aay + ϕ + *aa* + *r*	'became : they'	(106)
aay + ϕ + ϕ	'having become'	(446)
oor + ϕ + *aa*	'having considered'	(548)

∞ *-i-* occurs after the stems of set IV or after transitive /*-tt-*/ or /*-t-*/ and before relative participle /*-a*/ or person markers in the form of V or VV and infinitive /-ϕ/. It freely varies with /*-in-*/ before person markers. E.g.

toonRu + *i* + *a*	'(which) has appeared'	(1328)
teeRu + *i* + *aa* + *r*	'convinced : they'	(1154)
eṇṇu + *i* + *a* + ϕ	'considered : they'	(941)
kuuRu + *i* + ϕ	'having said'	(183)
naaṇu + *in* + *a* + ϕ	'ashamed : they'	(1231)
eeRu + *in* + *aa* + *r*	'climbed : they'	(476)
uṇar + *tt* + *in* + *aa* + *r**	'convinced : they'	
tuyil + *t* + *i* + ϕ	'having made to sleep'	(1168)
niiḷ + *t* + *i* + ϕ	'having stretched'	(796)

∞ *-in-* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

cuuṭu + *in* + *ii* + *r*	'wore : you'	(1313)
uḷḷu + *in* + *ee* + *n*	'thought : I'	(1316)
eytu + *in* + ϕ + *tu*	'attained : it'	(1240)
uukku + ϕ + *in*	'if (they) energise'	(858)

2.4.1.5.3.2. Future tense = {-*v*-} /∞-ϕ- ∞-*um* ∞-*m* ∞-*un*- ∞-*p*- ∞-*pp*- ∞-*v*-/.

∞ -*ϕ*- occurs before first person /*-ku-*/, /*-tu-*/ and second person /*-ti-*/, /*-aa-*/. E.g.

urai + ϕ + ku + ϕ	'will say : I'	(1181)
vaaḻ + ϕ + tu + m	'will live : we'	(971)
pẹRu + ϕ + ti + ϕ	'will get : you (sg)'	(1237)
pootu + ϕ + aa + y	'will go : you (sg)'	(1123)

∞ *-um-* occurs before relative participle /*-ϕ*/ or word juncture and varies freely with /*-m*/. E.g.

varu + um + ϕ	'(when) will come'	(1223)
varu + um	'will come'	(319)
caa + m + ϕ	'(when) will die'	(397)
poo + m	'will go'	(659)

∞ *-un-* occurs after vowel and /*ḻ*/ ending stems and before the third person /*-a-*/ where it freely varies with /*-v-*/. E.g.

kaḷai + un + a + r	'removers'	(897)
vaaḻ + un + a + m	'will live : we'	(1193)
kaḷai + v + a + tu	'will remove : it'	(788)

∞ *-p-* occurs after stems of sets I (z) or transitive /*-p-*/ and before relative participle /*-a*/ or the person markers in the form of V or VV. E.g.

kaaṇ + p + a	'(who) will see'	(379)
uṇ + p + aa + r	'will eat : they'	(926)
*paku + p + p + a + r**	'will divide : they'	
nool + p + aa + r	'will endure : they'	(160)

∞ *-pp-* occurs after the stems of sets II (x) and III before relative participle /*-a*/ or the person markers in the form of

V or VV. E.g.

urai + pp + a	'(which) will be said'	(232)
urai + pp + a + tu	'will say : it'	(1184)
urai + pp + aa + r	'will say : they'	(232)

∞ *-v-* occurs after the stems of sets I (xy), II (yz) and IV and before relative participle /*-a*/ or any one of the person markers in the form of V or VV. E.g.

cey + v + a	'(which) will do'	(541)
uḷu + v + aa + r	'will plough : they'	(1032)
*uRu + v + aa + r**	'will have : they'	
koḷ + v + a + r	'will consider : they'	(680)
koḷ + v + aa + r	'will have : they'	(813)
koḷ + v + ee + m	'will have : we'	(976)
cel + v + aa + r	'will go : they'	(1185)
maay + v + a + r	'will perish : they'	(898)
nalku + v + a + r	'will favour : they'	(1150)

2.4.1.5.3.3. Negative = {*-aat-*} / ∞ *-aa-* ∞ *-aat-* ∞ *-ϕ-* ∞ *-al-* /.

∞ *-aa-* occurs before the infinitive /*-mal*/. E.g.

cey + aa + mal	'without doing'	(313)

∞ *-aat-* occurs before infinitive / *-u* / or relative participle /*-a*/ or third person markers in the form of VV. E.g.

akal + aat + u	'without leaving'	(691)
kal + aat + a	'(which will) not learn'	(397)
urai + aat + aa + r	'say not : they'	(650)

∞ -ϕ- occurs before relative participle /-*aa*/ or infinitive / -*aa* / or person markers in the form of VV except /-*oo*-/ . Eg.

uṇ + ϕ + *aa*	'(when will) not drink'	(930)
kara + ϕ + *aa*	'without hiding'	(527)
uṇar + ϕ + *aa* + *y*	'know not : you (sg)'	(1246)
eḷutu + ϕ + *ee* + *m*	'draw not : we'	(1127)

∞ -*al*- occurs elsewhere. E.g.

niimku + *al* + *a* + *r*	'leave not : they'	(1216)
cey + *al* + *ka*	'let not (one) do'	(206)
en + *al* + ϕ	'let not (one) say'	(196)
nil + *al* + *min*	'stand not (you. pl.)'	(771)

2.4.1.5.3.4. Gerund = {-*a*} /∞ -*a* ∞-*iya* ∞ -*paakku* ∞ -ϕ/. All are in free variation. E.g.

atir + *a*	'to tremble'	(429)
kaaṭṭu + *iya*	'to show'	(1313)
en + *paakku*	'to say'	(1312)
en + *a*	'to say'	(55)
aa + ϕ	'to become'	(122)
pool + ϕ	'to resemble'	(155)
aaku + *a*	'to become'	(155)
pool + *a*	'to resemble'	(151)
kaaṭṭu + *a*	'to show'	(1171)

2.4.1.5.3.5. Verbal noun$_1$ = {*tal*} /∞-*aal* ∞-*ttal* ∞-*tal* ∞-*al*/.

∞ -*aal* occurs after the stem *or*-. E.g.

or + *aal*	'the act of eschewing'	(153)

∞ -*ttal* occurs after the stems of the sets ACE II (x) and III. E.g.

kaḷi + ttal	'the act of carousing'	(1282)
kaa + ttal	'the act of protecting'	(632)
urai + ttal	'the act of saying'	(1162)
piRa + ttal	'the act of being born'	(681)
aṉṉaa + ttal	'the act of opening'	(255)
paya + ttal	'the act of yielding'	(202)

∞ -*tal* occurs after the stems of the sets I (z) or after transitive /-*t*-/ and it freely varies with /-*al*/ after the stems of the sets I (xy), II (yz) and IV. E.g.

nool + tal	'the act of doing penance'	(269)
maRai + t + tal	'the act of hiding'	(846)
piri + t + tal	'the act of parting	(633)
aaku + tal	'the act of becoming'	(823)
aaku + al	'the act of becoming'	(372)
keṭu + tal	'the act of vanishing'	(208)
keṭu + al	'the act of vanishing'	(612)
uRu + tal	'the act of having'	(628)
uRu + al	'the act of having'	(378)

2.4.1.5.3.6. Verbal noun$_2$ = {-*vi*} / ∞-*i* ∞-*y* ∞-*val* ∞-*paari* ∞-*pai* ∞-*il* ∞-*uḷ* ∞-*alai* ∞-*kaaṭu* ∞-*ai* ∞-*avu* ∞-*ti* ∞ *D* ∞ *VL* ∞-*vu* ∞-*vi* ∞-*kai* ∞-*ci* ∞-*am* ∞-*φ* ∞-*puḷ* .

∞ -*i* occurs after the stem *vekuḷ*. E.g.

vekuḷ + i	'anger'	(526)

∞ -*y* occurs after the stem *noo*. E.g.

noo + y	'distress'	(315)

∞ *-val* occurs after the stem *paar*. E.g.

paar + val	'look'	(1152)

∞ *-paari* occurs after the stem *o* and varies freely with / *-pu* /. E.g.

o + paari	'resemblance'	(1071)
o + pu	'resemblance'	(800)

∞ *-pai* occurs after the stem *etir*. E.g.

etir + pai	'recompense'	(221)

∞ *-il* occurs after the stems *miccu* and *eḻu*. E.g.

miccu + il	'remnant'	(85)
eḻu + il	'rise'	(407)

∞ *-uḷ* occurs after the stem *vikku* and varies freely with /*-vu*/ after the stem *viḷai*. E.g.

vikku + uḷ	'hiccup'	(335)
viḷai + uḷ	'yield'	(545)
viḷai + vu	'yield'	(738)

∞ *-alai* occurs after the stem *toṭu* and varies freely with /*-pu*/ after the stem *paca*. E.g.

toṭu + alai	'wreath'	(1135)
paca + alai	'pallor'	(1183)
paca + pu	'pallor'	(1184)

∞ *-kaaṭu* occurs after the stem *caa*. E.g.

caa + kaaṭu	'death'	(780)

∞ *-ai* occurs after the stems *vil* and *kol* and the stems in the form of *(C)VCu*. It varies freely with /*-ti*/ after the stems *miku, paku, and taku,* with /*-kai*/ after the stem *uṭu*, with /*-avu*/ after

the stems *paku*, *taku* and with /*-am*/ after the stem *paku*. E.g.

vil + ai	'price'	(256)
kol + ai	'killing'	(325)
naku + ai	'smile'	(182)
miku + ai	'excess'	(504)
miku + ti	'evil'	(158)
paku + ai	'enmity'	(146)
paku + ti	'group'	(111)
taku + ai	'propriety'	(56)
taku + ti	'propriety'	(111)
uṭu + ai	'cloth'	(939)
uṭu + kai	'cloth'	(788)
paku + ai	'enmity'	(146)
paku + avu	'division'	(889)
taku + ai	'propriety'	(56)
taku + avu	'propriety'	(114)
paaku + am	'division'	(1092)

∞ *-avu* occurs after the stem *nalkuur*, *cel* and the stems in the form of (*C*)*VCu*. It is in free variation with /*-ti*/ and /VL/ after the stem *uṇ*, with /*-pu*/ after the stem *ira* and with /*-am*/ after the stem *kaḷ*. E.g.

nalkuur + avu	'poverty'	(657)
cel + avu	'going'	(766)
uḻu + avu	'ploughing'	(1031)
uṇ + avu	'food'	(412)
uuṇ	'food'	(939)
ṇṇ + ti	'food'	(945)

ira + avu	'begging'	(1064)
ira + pu	'begging'	(1053)
kaḷ + avu	'theft'	(287)
kaḷ + am	'deception'	(1184)

∞ *-ti* occurs after the stems in the form of (*C*)*VCu* and the stems *vel* and *uṇ*. E.g.

uRu + ti	'counsel'	(796)
ven + ti	'victory'	(546)
uṇ + ti	'food'	(945)

∞ D (doubling) occurs with the stem *eḻutu*. E.g.

eḻutu	→	*eḻuttu*	'letter'	(1)

∞ VL (vowel length) occurs with following stems and it varies freely with /-ϕ/ with the stem *keṭu* and with /-ϕ-/, /*-vu*/ and /*-kai*/ after the stem *koḷ*. E.g.

keṭu	→	*keeṭu*	'destruction'	(165)
		keṭu + ϕ	'destruction'	(117)
viṭu	→	*viiṭu*	'abandonment'	(791)
no	→	*noo*	'distress'	(157)
peRu	→	*peeRu*	'obtention'	(60)
aḻukkaRu	→	*aḻukkaaRu*	'envy'	(165)
koḷ	→	*kooḷ*	'tenet'	(646)
		koḷ + vu	'the act of having'	(1187)
		koḷ + kai	'tenet'	(1019)

∞ *-vu* occurs after the stems in the form of (*C*)*VCi* (except *kuRi*), (*C*)*VCVV* (except *iyai*) and after *y, r, ḷ* and *ḷ* ending stems. It is in free variation with /*-ci*/ after the stems *uṇar*,

puṇar and *taaḻ*, with /-*kai*/ after the stem *vaaḻ* and with /-ϕ/ after the stem *aRi*. E.g.

muṭi + *vu*	'end'	(640)
citai + *vu*	'destruction'	(597)
aRi + *vu*	'knowledge'	(140)
aRi + ϕ	'knowledge'	(638)
ulai + *vu*	'languishment'	(620)
tooy + *vu*	'touch'	(308)
uy + *vu*	'escape'	(896)
caar + *vu*	'prop'	(15)
vaaḻ + *vu*	'life'	(50)
vaaḻ + *kai*	'life'	(45)
uṇar + *vu*	'feeling'	(354)
uṇar + *ci*	'feeling'	(453)
puṇar + *vu*	'association'	
puṇar + *ci*	'association'	
taaḻ + *vu*	'descent'	(117)
taaḻ + *ci*	'delay'	(671)

∞ -*vi* occurs after the stem *kal* and the stems in the form of *CVVC* and (*C*)*VCa*. It freely varies with /-*pu*/ after the stems *piRa and maRa*. E.g.

keeḷ + *vi*	'listening'	(413)
kal + *vi*	'learning'	(383)
piRa + *vi*	'birth'	(10)
piRa + *pu*	'birth'	(345)
maRa + *vi*	'forgetfulness'	(605)
maRa + *pu*	'forgetfulness'	(1125)

∞ -*kai* occurs after the following stems and varies freely with /-ϕ/ after the stem *cey* and with /-*pu*/ after the stem *iyal*. Eg.

iru + kai	'seat'	(789)
cey + kai	'action'	(631)
cey + ϕ	'action'	(653)
iyal + kai	'nature'	(374)
iyal + pu	'nature'	(382)
ii + kai	'giving'	(221)

∞ -*ci* occurs after the stems ending in *r, l, ḷ, ḻ* and *ṇ*. It is in free variation with /-ϕ/ after the stem *makiḻ* and with /-*pu*/ after the stems *maaṇ* and *kaaṇ*. Eg.

teer + ci	'examination'	(635)
muyal + ci	'exertion'	(619)
aaḷ + ci	'rule'	(252)
makiḻ + ci	'rejoice'	(531)
makiḻ + ϕ	'rejoice'	(1090)
kaaṇ + ci	'sight'	(386)
kaaṇ + pu	'sight'	(16)
maaṇ + ci	'loftiness'	(60)
maaṇ + pu	'loftiness'	(53)

∞ -*am* occurs after the following stems and varies freely with /-ϕ/ after the transitive /*CC*/. E.g.

akal + am	'width'	(743)
uḷ + am	'heart'	(438)
uukku + am	'energy'	(482)

tanṭu + am	'punishment'	(567)
eṇ + am	'thought'	(494)
cina + am	'anger'	(305)
eccu + am	'remnant'	(238)
kaṇṇooṭu + am	'sympathy'	(571)
tuukku + am	'delay'	(668)
accu + am	'fear'	(146)
aRu + am	'end'	(421)
iḻukku + am	'blemish'	(133)
varuttu + am	'labour'	(468)
tooRRu + am	'appearance'	(124)
viḷakku + am	'lamp'	(601)
viḷakku + ϕ	'lamp'	(299)
oḻukku + am	'behaviour'	(131)
oḻukku + ϕ	'behaviour'	(148)

∞ -ϕ occurs after the following stems. E.g.

alai + ϕ	'affliction'	(551)
aḷavaḷaavu + ϕ	'intimacy'	(523)
ikal + ϕ	'hostility'	(851)
iḷi + ϕ	'infamy'	(970)
tami + ϕ	'loneliness'	(229)
maaRu + ϕ	'hostility'	(861)
vaḻakku + ϕ	'nature'	(992)
aruppu + ϕ	'sprouting'	(522)

∞ -*pu* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

o + pu	'resemblance'	(800)
iyai + pu	'unison'	(573)
kuRi + pu	'intention'	(696)

2.4.1.5.3.7. Agentive = {-*i*} /∞-*i*/.

∞ -*i* occurs after the stem *kol*. E.g.

kol + i	'killer'	(306)

2.4.1.5.4.1. Augmentative = {-*an*-} /∞ -*an*-/.

∞ -*an*- occurs before person markers in the form of /*V*/ or /-*ϕ*-/. E.g.

koḷ + t + an + a + ḷ	'had : she'	(1315)
tiir + mt + an + ϕ + tu	'left : it'	(612)

2.4.1.5.4.2. Infinitive = {-*u*} /∞-*ϕ* ∞-*aa* ∞-*mal* ∞-*u*/.

∞ -*ϕ* occurs after past tense /-*i*-/ and freely varies with /-*aa*/ after past tense /-*ϕ*-/. E.g.

eṇ + i + ϕ	'having thought'	(467)
pooy + ϕ + ϕ	'having gone'	(46)
oor + ϕ + aa	'having considered'	(548)

∞ -*aa* occurs after negative /-*ϕ*-/ or past /-*ϕ*-/. E.g.

kara + ϕ + aa	'without hiding'	(527)
oor + ϕ + aa	'having considered'	(548)

∞ -*mal* occurs after negative /-*aa*-/. E.g.

cey + aa + mal	'without doing'	(313)

∞ -*u* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

karai + mt + u	'having cried'	(527)
akal + aat + u	'without leaving'	(691)
iin + t + u	'having given'	(97)

2.4.1.5.4.3. Conditional gerund = {*-aal*} /∞-*in* ∞-*φ* ∞-*il* ∞-*aal*/.

∞-*in* occurs after past /-*φ*-/ and freely varies with /-*φ*/ and /-*il*/. E.g.

uṇ + φ + in	'if (one) eats'	(945)
aan + φ + φ	'if (it) becomes'	(128)
uṇ + φ + il	'if (they) eat'	(922)

∞ -*aal* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

muṭi + mt + aal	'if (it) ends'	(658)

2.4.1.5.4.4. Relative participle = {*-a*} /∞ *aa* ∞-*φ* ∞-*a*/.

∞ -*aa* occurs after the negative /-*φ*-/. E.g.

uṇ + φ + aa	'(when will) not drink'	(930)

∞ -*φ* occurs after future /-*um*/ and freely varies with /-*a*/ after past /-*i*-/. E.g.

varu + um + φ	'(when) will come'	(621)
keḻiii + φ + φ	'(which) was closed'	(816)
eṇ + i + a	'(which) was considered'	(753)

∞ -*a* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

amar + mt + a	'(which) was suited'	(75)
akal + aat + a	'(when will) not leave'	(1226)

2.4.1.5.4.5. Optative = {*-ka*} /∞-*i* ∞-*iya* ∞-*φ* ∞-*ka*/.

∞ *-i* occurs after the stem *vaaḻ* and freely varies with /*-iya*/ and /*-ka*/. E.g.

vaaḻ + i	'let (you) live'	(1118)
vaaḻ + iya	'let (you) live'	(1200)
vaaḻ + ka	'let (you) live'	(1312)

∞ *-ϕ* occurs after negative /*-al-*/ and freely varies with *-ka*/. E.g.

koḷ + al + ϕ	'let not (one) have'	(677)
koḷ + al + ka	'let not (one) have'	(798)

∞ *-al* occurs with all stems except *vaaḻ* and it is in free variation with /*-ka*/. E.g.

koḷ + al	'let (one) have'	(677)
koḷ + ka	'let (one) have'	(875)

2.4.1.5.4.6. Imperative = {-ϕ} /∞-ϕ/.

∞ *-ϕ* occurs after the verb stems only in second person. E.g.

urai + ϕ	'say (you sg)'	(1151)

2.4.1.5.5.1. First person = {*-ee-*} /∞ *-ku-* ∞ *-tu-* ∞ *-aa-* ∞ *-a-* ∞ *-ee-*/.

∞ *-ku-* occurs between future /*-ϕ-*/ and singular /*-ϕ-*/. E.g.

urai + ϕ + ku + ϕ	'will say : I'	(1181)

∞ *-tu-* occurs between future /*-ϕ-*/ and plural /*-m*/ where it is in free variation with /*-a-*/. E.g.

vaaḻ + ϕ + tu + m	'will live : we'	(956)
ayarku + ϕ + a + m	'will enjoy : we'	(1268)

∞ *-aa-* occurs between future /*-v-*/ and number markers where it is in free variation with /*-a-*/ and /*-ee-*/. E.g.

tiir + v + aa + m	'will remove : we'	(1063)
peRuku + v + a + m	'will get : we'	(1328)
cey + v + ee + n	'will do : I'	(1211)

∞ *-a-* occurs between future tense and number markers /*-l*/, /*-n*/ and /*-m*/. E.g.

noo + v + a + l	'will dislike : I'	(1236)
ira + pp + a + n	'will beg : I'	(1067)
eṇṇu + v + a + m	'will think : we'	(467)

∞ *-ee-* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

iḻa + mt + ee + m	'lost : we'	(593)
eḻutu + ϕ + ee + m	'draw not : we'	(1127)

2.4.1.5.5.2. Second person = {*-ii-*} /∞ *-ti-* ∞ *-ii-* ∞ *-i-* ∞ *-aa-*/. E.g.

∞ *-ti-* occurs between future /*-ϕ-*/ and number markers /*-ϕ*/ and /*-r*/. E.g.

peRu + ϕ + ti + ϕ	'will get : you (sg)'	(1237)
aaku + ϕ + ti + r	'will become : you (pl)'	(1319)

∞ *-ii-* occurs between past tense and plural /*-r*/ where it freely varies with /*-i*/. E.g.

maRa + mt + ii + r	'forgot : you (pl)'	(1316)
maRai + t + t + i + r	'hid : you (pl)'	(1318)

∞ *-aa-* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

cel + v + aa + y	'go : you (sg)'	(1248)
pootu + ϕ + aa + y	'go : you (sg)'	(1123)
uṇar + ϕ + aa + y	'know not : you' (sg)'	(1246)

2.4.1.5.5.3. Third person = {*-aa-*} /∞ *-φ-* ∞ *-oo-* ∞ *-a-* ∞ *-aa*/.

∞ *-φ-* occurs between augmentative /*-an-*/ or past /*-in*/ and non-gender singular /*-tu*/. E.g.

tiir + mt + an + φ + tu	'left : it'	(612)
eytu + in + φ + tu	'attained : it'	(1240)

∞ *-oo-* occurs between tense and gender number markers where it is in free variation with /*-aa-*/. E.g.

caan + t + oo + r	'the great'	(656)
en + p + oo + r	'will say : they'	(30)
en + p + aa + r	'will say : they'	(365)

∞ *-a-* occurs between augmentative /*-an-*/ and number markers except non-gender /*-tu*/ and between tense or negative /*-al-*/ and number markers. E.g.

koṇ + t + an + a + ḷ	'had : she'	(1315)
uRu + t + an + a + φ	'had : they'	(1179)
amai + v + a + r	'will remain : they'	(580)
niimku + al + a + r	'leave not : they'	(1216)
iru + mt + a + tu	'remained : it'	(1296)
aṭu + p + a + φ	'will conquer : they'	(493)

∞ *-aa-* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

kaṇ + t + aa + n	'knew : he'	(849)
kalamku + in + aa + ḷ	'wavered : she'	(290)
aRi + v + aa + r	'will know : they'	(427)
kaaṇ + aat + aa + n	'knows not : he'	(849)
kaaṇ + φ + aa + n	'sees not : he'	(859)

2.4.1.5.6.1. Singular = {*-n*} /∞ *-ḷ* ∞ *-y* ∞ *-φ* ∞ *-n*/.

∞ *-l* occurs after first person */-a-/* preceded by future */-v-/* or */-pp-/*. It is in free variation with */-n/* after */-pp-/*. E.g.

noo + v + a + l	'will dislike : I'	(1236)
pula + pp + a + l	'will sulk : I'	(1259)
ira + pp + a + n	'will beg : I'	(1067)

∞ *-y* occurs after second person */-aa-/*. E.g.

cel + v + aa + y	'go : you (sg)'	(1248)
uṇar + ϕ + aa + y	'know not : you (sg)'	(1246)

∞ *-ϕ* occurs after first person */-ku-/* and second person */-ti-/*. E.g.

urai + ϕ + ku + ϕ	'will say : I'	(1181)
peRu + ϕ + ti + ϕ	'will get : you (sg)'	(1237)

∞ *-n* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

kaaṇ + ϕ + ee + ṇ	'see not : I'	(1286)
aRi + ϕ + ee + n	'know not : I'	(1125)

2.4.1.5.6.2. Plural = {*-r*} /∞*-m* ∞*-r* ∞*-min*/

∞ *-m* occurs after first person markers except */-ku/*. E.g.

tiir + v + aa + m	'will remove : we'	(1063)
vaaḻ + ϕ + tu + m	'will live : we'	(956)
peRuku + v + a + m	'will get : we'	(1328)
nil + p + ee + m	'will remain : we'	(1260)

∞ *-r* occurs after second person markers except */-aa-/*. E.g.

maRa + mt + ii + r	'forgot : you (pl)'	(1316)
maRai + t + t + i + r	'hid : you (pl)'	(1318)

∞ *-min* occurs only in the imperative. E.g.

nil + al + min 'stand not (you.pl)' (771)

2.4.1.5.6.3. Masculine singular = {*-n*} /∞ *-n*/.

∞ *-n* occurs after third person markers except /*-ϕ-*/. E.g.

kaa + pp + aa + n 'will protect : he' (301)

2.4.1.5.6.4. Feminine singular = {*-ḷ*} /∞ *-ḷ*/.

∞ *-ḷ* occurs after third person markers except /*-ϕ-*/. E.g.

aḻu + t + aa + ḷ 'wept : she' (1317)

2.4.1.5.6.5. Gender plural = {*-r*} /∞- *ϕ* ∞ *-r*/.

∞ *-ϕ* occurs in free variation with /*-r*/ after third person /*-a-*/ preceded by future /*-p-*/. E.g.

en + p + a + ϕ 'will say : they' (75)

en + p + a + r 'will say : they' (88)

∞ *-r* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

iṭi + pp + aa + r 'will admonish : they' (448)

iḻa + pp + a + r 'will lose : they' (494)

2.4.1.5.6.6. Non-gender singular = {*-tu*} /∞*-tu*/.

∞ *-tu* occurs after third person /*-ϕ-*/ and /*-a-*/. E.g.

tiir + mt + an + ϕ + tu 'left : it' (612)

piRamku + in + ϕ + tu 'became excellent : it' (23)

ii + mt + a + tu 'gave : it' (1142)

2.4.1.5.6.7. Non-gender plural = {*-ϕ*} /∞ *-ϕ*/.

∞ *-ϕ* occurs after third person /*-a-*/ and /*-aa-*/. E.g.

uRu + t + an + a + ϕ 'had : they' (1179)

ceer + ϕ + *aa* + ϕ	'unite not : they'	(5)
varu + *p* + *a* + ϕ	'will come : they'	(961)
kunRu + *v* + *a* + ϕ	'will diminish : they'	(954)

2.4.1.5.7. **Verb Stem Alternation**

The stems of set I (x) ending in /*Ru*/, /*ṭu*/ and /*ku*/ are having the following alternation before past /*-t-*/. (cf. Subrahmanyam, P.S. 1971.)

$$(C)V \begin{Bmatrix} Ru \\ ṭu \\ ku \end{Bmatrix} + t \rightarrow (C)V \begin{Bmatrix} RR \\ ṭṭ \\ kk \end{Bmatrix}$$

E.g.

uRu + *t* + *u*	→	*uR* + *R* + *u*	'having had'	(75)
paṭu + *t* + *u*	→	*paṭ* + *ṭ* + *u*	'having happened'	(555)
paku + *t* + *u*	→	*pak* + *k* + *u*	'having split'	(1068)

The stems of set I (yz) ending in /*ḷ*/ aud /*l*/ are having the following alternation before past /*-t-*/.

$$\{ ḷ \} + t \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} ṇṭ \\ ṭṭ \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\{ l \} + t \rightarrow \{nR\}$$

E.g.	*koḷ* + *t* + *aa* + *r*	→	*koṇṭaar*	'had : they'	(253)
	naḷ + *t* + *aa* + *r*	→	*naṭṭaar*	'befrended : they'	(805)
	cel + *t* + *aa* + *r*	→	*cenRaar*	'went : they'	(1278)

The stems of sets II (x) and III are having the following alternations before gerund /*-a*/ and conditional gerund /*-in*/.

$$\text{Stem} \rightarrow \text{Stem} + \begin{Bmatrix} ppu \\ kku \end{Bmatrix}$$

E.g.	*uyir*	→	*uyirppu* + *a*	'to breathe'	(763)
	imai	→	*imaippu* + *in*	'if (I) wink'	(1126)
	ira	→	*irappu* + *a*	'to beg'	(1212)
	ira	→	*irappu* + *in*	'if (one) begs'	(1066)
	iru	→	*irukku* + *a*	'to remain'	(403)

uy	→	*uykku + in*	'if (one) enjoys' (440)

The stems of the same sets II (x) and III are having the following alternation before future /*-um-*/.

Stem	→	Stem + *kku.*	E.g.	
uva	→	*uvakku + um*	'will please'	(69)
alai	→	*alaikku + um*	'(which) will vex'	(735)

{*(C)Vmcu*} /∞*(C)Vccu-* ∞*(C)Vmcu*/.

∞ *(C)Vccu-* occurs before verbal noun /*-am*/ and /*-il*/.

∞ *(C)Vmcu* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

accu + am	'fear'	(534)
amcu + ka	'let (one) fear'	(882)
miccu + il	'remnant'	(85)

{*(C)VCVmpu*} /∞*(C)VCVppu* ∞*(C)VCVmpu*/.

∞ *(C)VCVppu* occurs before verbal noun /-ϕ/.

∞ *(C)VCVmpu* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

viruppu + ϕ	'affection'	(522)
*virumpu + in + aa + r**	'desired : they'	

{*amai*} /∞ *amaiku-* ∞ *amai*/.

∞ *amaiku-* occurs before gerund /*-a*/.

∞ *amai* occurs elsewhere. Eg.

amaiku + a	'to set'	(219)
amai + mt + u	'having set'	(474)

{*aRi*} /∞ *aRiku-* ∞ *aRi*/.

∞ *aRiku-* occurs before gerund /*-a*/.

∞ *aRi* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

aRiku + a	'to know'	(427)

aRi + vu	'knowledge'	(123)

{*ii*} /∞ *iiku-* ∞ *ii*/.

∞ *iiku-* occurs before negative /*-al-*/.

∞ *ii* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

iiku + al + aa + n	'gives not : he'	(863)
ii + tal	'the act of giving'	(230)

{*oruvu*} /∞ *or-* ∞ *oruvu*/.

∞ *or-* occurs before verbal noun /*-aal*/.

∞ *oruvu* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

or + aal	'the act of eschewing'	(153)
oruvu + tal	'the act of eschewing'	(652)

{ *kaatali-* } /∞ *kaatal* ∞ *kaatali-*/.

∞ *kaatal* occurs before verbal noun /*-φ*/.

∞ *kaatali-* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

kaatal + φ	'desire'	(284)
kaatali + kkum	'(which) will be loved'	(940)

{*caa-*} /∞ *ce-* ∞ *caa* /.

∞ *ce-* occurs before past tense.

∞ *caa-* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

ce + tt + aa + r	'died : they'	(926)
caa + tal	'the act of dying'	(183)

{ *cey* } /∞ *ceyku-* ∞ *cey*/.

∞ *ceyku-* occurs before gerund /*-a*/.

∞ *cey* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

ceyku + a	'to do'	(26)
cey + t + aa + r	'did : they'	(320)

{ *cel* } /∞ *ceel-* ∞ *cel*/.

∞ *ceel-* occurs before verbal noun /*-tal*/ and second person /*-ti-*/.

∞ *cel* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

ceel + tal	'the act of going'	(1256)
ceel + ϕ + ti + ϕ	'go : you (sg)'	(1244)
cel + v + aa + r	'will go : they'	(1185)

{*ta-*} /∞ *ta-* ∞ *taru-*/.

∞ *ta-* occurs before past tense.

∞ *taru-* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

ta + mt + aa + ḷ	'gave : she'	(1135)
taru + v + aa + r	'will give : they'	(256)

{*tani-*} /∞ *tani-* ∞ *tami-*/.

∞ *tani-* occurs before past tense.

∞ *tami-* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

tani + tt + u	'having singled'	(338)
tami + a + r	'of lonely : they'	(229)

{*nalkuur*} /∞ *nalkur-* ∞ *nalkuur*/.

∞ *nalkur-* occurs before verbal noun /*-avu*/.

∞ *nalkuur* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

nalkur + avu	'poverty'	(657)

nalkuur + mt + aa + r 'became poor : they' (1046)

{*no-*} /∞ *no-* ∞ *noo*/.

∞ *no-* occurs before past tense.

∞ *noo* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

no + mt + aa + r 'distressed : they' (1308)

noo + v + aa + r 'will suffer : they' (237)

{*paku*} /∞ *paaku-* ∞ *paku*/.

∞ *paaku-* occurs before verbal noun /*-am*/.

∞ *paku* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

paaku + am 'division' (1092)

paku + ti 'group' (111)

{*peRu*} /∞ *peRuku-* ∞ *peRu*/.

∞ *peRuku-* occurs before future /*-v-*/ followed by first person /*-a-*/.

∞ *peRu* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

peRuku + v + a + m 'will get : we' (1328)

peRu + φ + ti + φ 'will get : you (sg)' (1237)

{*muRuvali-*} /∞ *muRuval* ∞ *muRuvali-*/.

∞ *muRuval* occurs before verbal noun /*-φ*/.

∞ *muRuvali-* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

muRuval + φ 'tooth' (1113)

*muRuvali + tt + aa + ḷ** 'smiled : she'

{*kaṇ*} /∞ *kaṇ* ∞ *kaaṇku-* ∞ *kaaṇ*/.

∞ *kaṇ* occurs before verbal noun / ϕ/ and past /-*t*-/.

∞ *kaaṇku-* occurs before future /-ϕ-/.

∞ *kaaṇ* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

kaṇ + ϕ	'eye'	(1127)
kaṇ + *t* + *u*	'having seen'	(580)
kaaṇku + ϕ + *a* + *m*	'will see : we'	(1301)
kaaṇ + *a*	'to see'	(1140)

{*varu-*} /∞ *va-* ∞ *vaar-* ∞ *varu-*/.

∞ *va-* occurs before past /-*mt*-/.

∞ *vaar-* occurs before negative.

∞ *varu-* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

va + *mt* + *aa* + *n*	'came : he'	(530)
vaar + ϕ + *aa*	'(which will) not come'	(755)
varu + *tal*	'the act of coming'	(642)

{*aa*} /∞ *aan* ∞*aay* ∞ *aa* ∞ *aaku*/.

∞ *aan* occurs before past /-ϕ-/ in conditional gerund.

∞ *aay* occurs before past /-ϕ-/ in infinitive.

∞ *aa* occurs before gerund /-*a*/ and future /-*v*-/ and /-ϕ-/. It freely varies with *aaku* before verbal noun /-*tal*/.

∞ *aaku* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

aan + ϕ + *aal*	'if (it) becomes'	(53)
aan + ϕ + ϕ	'if (it) ecomes'	(128)
aay + ϕ + *a* + *tu*	'become : it'	(12)
aa + ϕ	'to become'	(122)
aa + *v* + *a* + *r*	'will become : they'	(1165)

aaa + ϕ + *tu* + *m*	'will become : we'	(653)
aa + *tal*	'the act of becoming'	(285)
aaku + *tal*	'the act of becoming'	(683)
aaku + *i* + *aa* + *r*	'became : they'	(1319)

{*poo*} /∞ *poo* ∞ *pooy* ∞ *pootu-* ∞ *pooku*/.

∞ *poo* occurs before future /-*m*/.

∞ *pooy* occurs before past /-ϕ-/.

∞ *pootu-* occurs before future /-ϕ-/.

∞ *pooku* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

pooo + *m*	'(when) will go'	(846)
poooy + ϕ + ϕ	'having gone'	(46)
pootu + ϕ + *aa* + *y*	'go : you (sg)'	(1123)
pooku + *a*	'to go'	(831)
pooku + ϕ + *aa* + *r*	'go not : they'	(1126)

2.4.2.1. **Descriptive Verb Syntagmemes**

2.4.2.1.1. Descriptive Indicative$_1$ syntagmeme ($D\ Ind_1 = St + p + nu$) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by descriptive stems, an obligatory person tagmeme manifested by any one of the person morphemes and a number tagmeme manifested by any one of the number morphemes or number-gender morphemes. E.g.

nal + *a* + *r*	'good : they'	(403)

2.4.2.1.2. Descriptive Indicative$_2$ syntagmeme ($D\ Ind_2 = St$) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by descriptive stem. E.g.

illai	'no'	(32)
il	'no'	(170)

2.4.2.1.3. Descriptive Infinitive syntagmeme ($D\,Inf = St + inf$) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by descriptive verb stems and an obligatory infinitive tagmeme manifested by infinitive morpheme. E.g.

ini + a 'sweetly' (824)

2.4.2.1.4. Descriptive Relative participle syntagmeme ($D\,R\,p = St + r\,p$) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by descriptive stems and an obligatory relative participle tagmeme manifested by relative participle morpheme. E.g.

nal + a 'good' (1115)

2.4.2.1.5. Descriptive Verbal noun syntagmeme ($D\,V\,n = St + v\,n$) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by descriptive stems and an obligatory verbal noun tagmeme manifested by verbal noun morpheme. E.g.

nal + am 'goodness' (458)

2.4.2.2.0. **Syntagmemic Distinction**

2.4.2.2.1. *Descriptive indicative$_1$ versus other word types :*

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish indicative$_1$ from all other word types are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmeme.

2.4.2.2.2. *Descriptive indicative$_2$ versus other word types:*

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish indicative$_2$ from descriptive infinitive are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in the optional selection.

By the same structural differences indicative$_2$ is distinct from descriptive verbal noun.

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish indicative$_2$ from relative participle are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in distinct derivation.

2.4.2.2.3. *Descriptive infinitive versus other word types:*

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish infinitive from relative participle are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes and (2) a difference in distinct derivation, i.e. negative relative participle may be derived from relative participle syntagmeme by employing negative morpheme. E.g.

in + aat + a	←	*ini + a*
'unpleasant (=bitter)'		'pleasant'

By the same structural differences relative participle and verbal noun can also be differentiated.

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish infinitive from verbal noun are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes and (2) a difference in the optional selection, i.e. verbal noun can take the case signs.

2.4.2.3.0. **Constituent Tagmemes of Descriptive Verbs**

2.4.2.3.1. The stem tagmeme occurs as an obligatory element in all construction types and are manifested by descriptive verb stems. All the other tagmemes which follow the stems are manifested by affixal morphemes. The descriptive verb stems can be classified on the basis of their potentiality of taking the objective case. But this distinction neither simplifies the morphophonemics nor constitutes emic classes of the descriptive verbs. Moreover the descriptive verb class is not a productive one. However a complete list of the descriptive verb stems is given in the glossary.

The verbal noun tagmeme and negative occur in the first order. The infinitive tagmeme and relative participle tagmeme occur in the second order. The person tagmeme which comprises of first, second and third person occurs in the third order. The number tagmeme occurs in the final order. It includes all the seven numbers which have been described in the verb class.

(Cf. 2.4.1.3.1). The following chart will present the distributional order of the constituent tagmemes of the descriptive verb class.

CHART - 7

	I	II	III	IV
S	*V N*	*Inf*	*I P*	*Sg*
T	*Neg*	*R P*	*II P*	*Pl*
E			*III P*	*Ma Sg*
M				*Fe Sg*
				Ge Pl
				N Ge Sg
				N Ge Pl

2.4.2.4.0. **Allosyntagmas**

2.4.2.4.1. The negative form of indicative$_1$ and relative participle are allosyntagmas of the corresponding affirmative forms. They are derived by employing the negative morpheme. E.g.

in + ϕ + *aa* + *tu*	←	*ini* + ϕ + *tu*
'bitter : it'		'sweet : it'
in + ϕ + *aa*	←	*ini* + *a*
'bitter'		'sweet'

The relative participle base (cf. 2.2.2.9.2.) is treated as an allosyntagma of the relative participle construction.

2.4.2.5.0. **Morphophonemics**

2.4.2.5.1.1. Verbal noun = {*-am*} /∞ *-am* ∞ *-an* ∞ *-ti* ∞ *-ku* ∞ *-pam* ∞ *-pu* ∞ *-ai* ∞ *-ϕ*/

∞ *-am* occurs after the stem *nal* where it is in free variation with /*-an*/, /*-ti*/ and /*-ku*/. E.g.

nal + am	'goodness'	(457)
nal + an	'goodness'	(641)
nal + ti	'goodness'	(67)
nal + ku	'goodness'	(534)

∞ *-pam* occurs after the stems ending in /*n*/ and /*ṇ*/ and it is in free variation with /*-pu*/ after the stem *in*. E.g.

in + pam	'pleasure'	(39)
in + pu	'pleasure'	(75)
nuṇ + pam	'minuteness'	(636)
oṇ + pam	'intelligence'	(425)

∞ *-ai* occurs after the stem *tol*. E.g.

tol + ai	'oldness'	(806)

∞ *-ϕ* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

ciir + ϕ	'valour'	(778)

2.4.2.5.1.2. Negative = {*-aat-*} /∞ *-ϕ-* ∞ *-aat-*/

∞ *-ϕ-* occurs before relative participle /*-aa*/ and varies freely with /*-aat-*/ before third person /*-aa-*/. E.g.

in + ϕ + aa	'bitter'	(159)
in + ϕ + aa + tu	'bitter: it'	(229)
il + aat + aa + n	'unpossessed : he'	(614)

∞ *-aat-* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

il + aat + a	'unpossessed'	(412)

2.4.2.5.2.1. Infinitive = {*-a*} /∞ *-aal* ∞ *-atu* ∞ *-ti* ∞ *-ku* ∞ *-a*/.

∞ *-aal* occurs after the stem /*al-*/ and varies freely with /*-atu*/ and /*-ti*/. E.g.

al + aal	'without'	(235)
al + atu	'without'	(231)
al + ti	'besides'	(437)

∞ *-ku* occurs after the stem *nal*. E.g.

nal + ku	'well'	(513)

∞ *-a* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

mel + a	'gently'	(562)
ini + a	'sweetly'	(824)

2.4.2.5.2.2 Relative participle = {*-a*} /∞ *-aa* ∞ *-a*/.

∞ *-aa* occurs after negative /*-φ-*/. E.g.

in + φ + aa	'bitter'	(159)

∞ *-a* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

ciRi + a	'small'	(963)

2.4.2.5.3.1. First person = {*-ee*} /∞ *-ee-* ∞ *-a-*/.

Both are in free variation before the number morphemes /*-n*/ and /*-m*/. E.g.

uṭai + ee + n	'possessed : I'	(1133)
uṭai + ee + m	'possessed : we'	(1250)
uṭai + a + m	'possessed : we'	(844)
il + a + n	'unpossessed : I'	(223)

2.4.2.5.3.2. Second person = {*-a-*} /∞ *-a-*/.

∞ *-a-* occurs before number singular /*-i*/. E.g.

val + a + i	'strong : you (sg)'	(1118)

2.4.2.5.3.3. Third person = {*-a-*} /∞ *-ϕ-* ∞ *-a-* ∞ *-aa-* ∞ *-oo-*/.

∞ *-ϕ-* occurs before non-gender singular /*-tu*/ where it is in free variation with /*-a-*/ and /*-aa-*/. E.g.

ari + ϕ + tu	'rare : it'	(7)
ari + a + tu	'rare : it'	(747)
in + ϕ + aa + tu	'bitter : it'	(229)

The remainders freely vary before all number-gender morphemes except the non-gender plural. E.g.

uṭai + a + r	'possessed : they'	(159)
uṭai + aa + r	'possessed : they'	(430)
il + oo + r	'unpossessed : they'	(59)

2.4.2.5.4.1. Singular = {*-n*} /∞ *-i* ∞ *-n*/.

∞ *-i* occurs after second person. Eg.

val + a + i	'strong : you (sg)'	(1118)

∞ *-n* occurs after first person. E.g.

il + a + n	'unpossessed : I'	(223)
uṭai + ee + n	'possessed : I'	(1133)

2.4.2.5.4.2. Plural (cf. 2.4.1.5.6.2.) E.g.

uḷ + ee + m	'are : we'	(1204)

2.4.2.5.4.3. Masculine singular (cf. 2.4.1.5.6.3.). E.g.

val + a + n	'strong : he'	(647)

2.4.2.5.4.4. Feminine singular (cf. 2.4.1.5.6.4.) E.g.

uṭai + aa + ḷ	'possessed : she'	(1089)

2.4.2.5.4.5. Gender plural (cf. 2.4.1.5.6.5.). E.g.

val + aa + r	'strong : they'	(648)

2.4.2.5.4.6. Non-gender singular (cf. 2.4.1.5.6.6.). E.g.

ari + ϕ + tu	'rare : it'	(7)

2.4.2.5.4.7. Non-gender plural (cf. 2.4.1.5.6.7.). E.g.

uḷ + a + ϕ	'are : they'	(223)

2.4.2.5.5.0. **Stem Alternation of the Descriptive Verbs**

{al} /∞ *an-* ∞ *al*/.

∞ *an-* occurs before infinitive /*-ti*/ and third person /-ϕ-/.

∞ *al* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

an + ti	'besides'	(437)
an + ϕ + tu	'not : it'	(105)
al + a + r	'not : they'	(880)

{in} /∞ *ini-* ∞ *in*/.

∞ *ini-* occurs before relative participle /*-a*/, infinitive /*-a*/ and varies with ∞ *in* before person markers. E.g.

ini + a	'sweet'	(1065)
ini + a	'sweetly'	(824)
ini + ϕ + tu	'sweet : it'	(64)
ini + aa + r	'sweet : they'	(1158)

∞ *in* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

in + ϕ + aa + tu	'bitter : it'	(229)

{uḷ} /∞ *uṇ-* ∞ *uḷ*/.

∞ *uṇ-* occurs before third person /-ϕ-/.

∞ *uḷ* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

uṇ + *ϕ* + *tu*	'is : it'	(54)
uḷ + *a* + *ϕ*	'are : they'	(223)

{*eḷi-*} /∞ *eḷi-* ∞ *eṇ*/.

∞ *eḷi-* occurs before morphemic juncture.

∞ *eṇ* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

eḷi + *ϕ* + *tu*	'simple : it'	(145)
eṇ	'simple'	(424)

{*CVCi-*} /∞ *CVCi-* ∞ *CVCum*/.

∞ *CVCi* occurs before morphemic juncture.

∞ *CVCum* occurs before word juncture. E.g.

kaṭi + *ϕ* + *tu*	'severe : it'	(562)
kaṭum	'severe'	(386)
koṭi + *ϕ* + *tu*	'cruel : it'	(551)
koṭum	'cruel'	(1086)
neṭi + *ϕ* + *tu*	'extend : it'	(943)
neṭum	'vast'	(566)

{*ciRi*} /∞ *ciRi-* ∞ *ciRu*/.

∞ *ciRi-* occurs before morphemic juncture.

∞ *ciRu* occurs before word juncture. E.g.

ciRi + *ϕ* + *tu*	'small : it'	(102)
ciRu	'small'	(498)

{*nal*} /∞ *nan* ∞ *nal*/.

∞ *nan* occurs before word juncture followed by stops.

∞ *nal* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

nan poruḷ	'good thing'	(171)
nal + a + r	'good : they'	(403)

{*nuṇ*} /∞ *nuṇṇi-* ∞ *nuṇ*/.

∞ *nuṇṇi-* occurs before morphemic juncture.

∞ *nuṇ* occurs elsewhere. Eg.

nuṇṇi + a + m	'minute : we'	(710)
nuṇ	'minute'	(407)

pacum} /∞ *pacum* ∞ *paim*/.

Both are in free variation before word juncture. E.g.

pacum	'greenish'	(16)
paim	'greenish'	(550)

{*piRi-*} /∞ *piRi-* ∞ *piR-*/.

∞ *piRi-* occurs before third person /-ϕ/.

∞ *piR-* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

piRi + ϕ + tu	'other : it'	(315)
piR + a	'other'	(34)

{*pul*} /~ *pul* ~ *pun*/.

~ *pul* occurs before *V* and /*n*/ in word juncture.

~ *pun* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

pul aRivu	'mean knowledge'	(331)
pul nalam	'mean pleasure'	(915)
pun keeṇmai	'mean friendship'	(815)

{*vaRi-*} /∞ *vaRi-* ∞ *vaRu*/.

∞ *vaRi-* occurs before morphemic juncture.

∞ *vaRu* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

vaRi + aa + r	'poor : they'	(221)
vaRu + mai	'poverty'	(934)

{*vaal*} /~ *vaan* ~ *vaal*/.

~ *vaan* occurs before stops in word juncture.

~ *vaal* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

vaan	'whitish'	(714)
vaal	'pure'	(1121)

{*viḻu*} /∞ *viḻumi-* ∞ *viḻu*/.

∞ *viḻumi-* occurs before morphemic juncture.

∞ *viḻu* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

viḻumi + aa + r	'excellence : they'	(201)
viḻu	'excellent'	(162)

{*vey*} /∞ *vey-* ∞ *vem*/.

∞ *vey-* occurs before third person /-*ϕ*-/.

∞ *vem* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

vey + ϕ + tu	'hot : it'	(1128)
vem	'cruel'	(563)

{*veḷi-*} /∞ *veḷi-* ∞ *veḷ*/.

∞ *veḷi-* occurs before third person marker /-*aa*-/.

∞ *veḷ* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

veḷi + aa + r	'ignorants'	(714)
veḷmai	'whiteness'	(844)

(*C*)*VCi*-} /∼ (*C*)*VVC* ∞ (*C*)*VCi*- ∼ (*C*)*VCum*
∼ (*C*)*VCu*/.

∼ (*C*)*VVC* occurs before *V* in word juncture.

∞ (*C*)*VCi*- occurs before morphemic juncture.

∼ (*C*)*VCum* occurs before *C* in word juncture and it is in free variation with ∼ (*C*)*VCu*. Eg.

aar	'rare'	(73)
kaar	'black'	(287)
peer	'big'	(148)
ari + φ + tü	'rare : it'	(16)
kari + aa + r	'black : they'	(277)
peri + aa + r	'the great'	(896)
arum	'rare'	(198)
perum	'big'	(10)
ciRu poruḷ	'small wealth'	(870)

{*il*} /∞ *in*- ∼ *il* ∼ *illai*/.

∞ *in*- occurs before morphemic juncture.

∼ *il* occurs before word juncture where it is in free variation with ∼ *illai*. Eg.

in + ti	'without'	(112)
il	'no'	(170)
illai	'no'	(61)

{oḷ} /∞ *oḷḷi-* ~ *oḷ* ~ *oṇ*/.

∞ *oḷḷi-* occurs before morphemic juncture.

~ *oṇ* occurs before stops in word juncture.

~ *oḷ* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

oḷḷi + a + r	'bright : they'	(714)
oṇ toṭi	'bright bracelet'	(1101)
oḷ vaaḷ	'bright sword'	(727)

{kuuri-} /∞ *kuuri-* ~ *kuurm* ~ *kuur*/.

∞ *kuuri-* occurs before morphemic juncture.

~ *kuurm* occurs before word juncture.

~ *kuur* occurs elsewhere. Eg.

kuuri + a + tu	'sharp : it'	(759)
kuurm	'sharp'	(599)
kuur + mai	'sharpness'	(997)

{cem} /∞ *cevvi-* ~ *cee* ~ *cem*/.

∞ *cevvi-* occurs before morphemic juncture.

~ *cee* occurs before *V* in word juncture.

~ *cem* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

cevvi + φ + tu	'upright : it'	(279)
cee	'reddish'	(1110)
cem	'perfect'	(91)

{mel} /∞ *meli-* ~ *men* ~ *mel*/.

∞ *meli-* occurs before third person.

~ *men* occurs before stops in word juncture.

~ *mel* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

meli + aa + r	'weak : they'	(250)

men tool	'soft shoulder'	(1103)
mel + a	'slowly'	(562)

{*val*} /~ *van* ∞ *vali-* ~ *val*/.

~ *van* occurs before stops in word juncture.

∞ *vali-* occurs in morphemic juncture where it is in free variation with *val*.

~ *val* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

van col	'harsh word'	(99)
vali + aa + r	'strong : they'	(861)
val + aa + r	'strong : they'	(795)
val uruvam	'strong form'	(273)

2.4.3.1. **Noun Syntagmemes**

2.4.3.1.1. Pronoun$_1$ ($Pn_1 = St + nu$) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by stems of pronoun$_1$ and an obligatory number tagmeme menifested by any one of the number morphemes. E.g.

*naa + n**	'I'	
naa + m	'we'	(1195)
nii + ϕ	'you (sg)'	(1123)
nii + r	'you (pl)'	(1320)
taa + n	'oneself'	(82)
taa + m	'them'	(158)

2.4.3.1.2. Pronoun$_2$ syntagmeme ($Pn_2 = St + p + nu \pm d\,pl$) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by stems of demonstrative, interrogative and collective pronouns, an obligatory person tagmeme manifested by third person morpheme, an obligatory number tagmeme manifested by any one of the

number-gender morphemes and an optional double plural tagmeme manifested by double plural morpheme. E.g.

av + a + n	'that : he'	(518)
av + a + ḷ	'that : she'	(1279)
av + φ + tu	'that : it'	(38)
av + a + i	'that : they'	(658)
iv + a + n	'this : he'	(517)
iv + a + ḷ	'this : she'	(1104)
iv + a + r	'this : they'	(790)
i + φ + tu	'this : it'	(37)
iv + a + i	'this : they'	(360)
yaa + φ + r	'who'	(256)
yaa + φ + tu	'which'	(178)
el + aa + r	'all : they'	(125)
av + a + r + kaḷ	'that : they'	(263)

2.3.3.1.3. Determiner syntagmeme (*Det* = *St* + *det*) consists of an obligatory stem tagmeme manifested by stems of $pronoun_2$ and nouns and an obligatory determiner tagmeme manifested by determiner morpheme. E.g.

el + aa	'all'	(260)

2.4.3.1.4. Possessive noun syntagmeme (*Pos n* = *Co* ± *aug* + *p* + *nu*) consists of an obligatory core tagmeme manifested either by any one of the nouns except $pronoun_2$ or by verbal nouns, an optional augmentative tagmeme manifested by augmentative morpheme, an obligatory person tagmeme manifested by person morphemes and an obligatory number tagmeme manifested by any one of the number morphemes or number-gender morphemes E.g.

tam + a + φ	'of them : they'	(120)

veel + aa + r	'of lance : they'	(683)
mutal + ϕ + tu	'of the origin : it'	(1)
keeṭu + a + n	'of destruction : he'	(210)
nalattu + aa + r	'of goodness : they'	(915)
taamarai + in + aa + ḷ	'of lotus : she'	(617)

2.4.3.2.0. **Syntagmemic distinction**

2.4.3.2.1. *Pronoun$_1$ versus other word types :*

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish pronoun$_1$ from pronoun$_2$ are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in distinct derivation, i.e. possessive noun can be derived from pronoun$_1$.

tama	<=	*tam*
'of them : they'		'them'

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish pronoun$_1$ from possessive noun are : (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tgmemes and (2) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes.

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish pronoun$_1$ from determiner are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and a difference in the selection of case signs.

2.4.3.2.2. *Pronoun$_2$ versus other word types :*

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish pronoun$_2$ from possessive noun are: (1) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes and (2) a difference in distinct derivation.

The criteria that syntagmemically distinguish pronoun$_2$ from determiner are: (1) a difference in the number of obligatory tagmemes and (2) a difference in manifesting similar but distinct tagmemes.

2.4.3.2.3. *Possessive noun versus determiner :*

The criterion that syntagmemically distinguishes possessive noun from determiner is: a difference of two in the number of obligatory tagmemes.

2.4.3.3.0. **Constituent tagmemes of nouns**

2.4.3.3.1. The stem tagmeme occurs as an obligatory element for all syntagmemes and it is manifested by noun stems. All the other tagmemes are manifested by affixal morphemes. The determiner tagmeme and person tagmeme occur in the first order. The number tagmeme occurs in the second order. It includes all the seven numbers which have been described in the verb class (cf 2.4.1.3.1). The double plural tagmeme occcurs in the third order. The augmentative tagmeme occurs in the fourth order. The case signs postposed to the nouns, occur in the final order. They are Accusative, Instrumental, Sociative, Dative, Ablative, Comparative, Genitive, Locative and Vocative. The accompanying chart will present the distributional order of the constituent tagmemes of the noun class.

CHART - 8

	I	II	III	IV	V
S	*Det*	*Sg*	*D pl*	*Aug*	*Acc*
T	*III P*	*Pl*			*Ins*
E		*Ma Sg*			*Soc*
M		*Fe Sg*			*Dat*
		Ge Pl			*Abl*
		N Ge Sg			*Com*
		N Ge Pl			*Gen*
					Loc
					Voc

2.4.3.4.0. **Allosyntagmas**

2.4.3.4.1. The stems of the directional nouns (e.g.) *ten* 'south' (43), numeral nouns (e.g.) *oru* 'one' (156), demonstrative nouns (e.g.) *a* 'that' (225) and interrogative nouns (e.g.) *e* 'which' (30) are treated as allosyntagmas of determiner syntagmeme. They function as modifiers in the noun phrases. Appellative nouns (e.g.) *paarppaan* 'brahmin' (134) are treated as allosyntagmas of possessive noun. These appellative nouns are formed from the neuter nouns by employing the number markers. The neuter nouns may either be bound forms or potentially free forms. E.g.

imtir + an	→	*imtiran*	'Indra'	(25)
cevil + i	→	*cevili*	'foster mother'	(757)
keeḷ + ir	→	*keeḷir*	'kindred'	(187)
keeḷ			'friend'	(808)
putteeḷ + ir	→	*putteeḷir*	'celestials'	(58)
putteeḷ			'celestials'	(213)

The qualitative nouns (e.g.) *tanmai* 'nature' (511), *nanmai* 'goodness' (103), *poymmai* 'the quality of lying' (292), *poyyaamai* 'the quality of not lying' (296) are treated as allosyntagmas of verbal noun$_1$. All the other nouns are treated as allosyntagmas of pronoun$_1$. They can be classified (cf. Shanmugam, S. V., 1971) into ten major classes with some minor subclasses. They do not however constitute emic classes. Anyhow a complete list of nouns is included in the glossary. Some representative examples are as follows:

I. Animate nouns

(a) Human nouns	*tamtai*	'father'	(70)
	taay	'mother'	(69)
	makan	'son'	(69)
(b) non-human nouns	*nari*	'fox'	(500)
	kokku	'heron'	(490)

II	Inanimate nouns	*maram*	'tree'	(78)
		malai	'mountain'	(124)
		maḻai	'rain'	(15)
III	Count nouns	*kaṇ*	'eye'	(71)
		kal	'stone'	(38)
IV	Mass nouns	*kuuḻ*	'gruel'	(64)
		teen	'honey'	(1121)
V	Collective nouns	*avai*	'assembly'	(719)
		kuRumpu	'anarchy'	(735)
VI	Numeral nouns	*onRu*	'one'	(87)
		iraṇṭu	'two'	(19)
VII	Directional nouns	*teRku**	'south'	
VIII	Locational nouns	*il*	'house'	(81)
		naaṭu	'country'	(732)
IX	Temporal nouns	*naaḷ*	'day'	(38)
		pakal	'day'	(319)
X	Abstract nouns	*anpu*	'affection'	(45)
		aarvam	'desire'	(74)

2.4.3.5.0. **Morphophonemics**

2.4.3.5.1.1. Determiner = {-*a*} /∞ -*aa* ∞ -*a*/.

∞ -*aa* occurs after the noun stem *el*. E.g.

el + *aa* 'all' (260)

∞ -*a* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

mukattu + *a* 'faced' (500)

2.4.3.5.1.2. Third person = {-*a*-} /∞ -φ- ∞ -*aa*- ∞ -*a*-/.

∞ -ϕ- occurs before non-gender singular /-*tu*-/. E.g.

av + ϕ + *tu*	'that : it'	(38)
iv + ϕ + *tu*	'this : it'	(1161)
yaa + ϕ + *tu*	'which'	(178)

∞ -*aa*- occurs after the collective pronoun stem *el*. E.g.

el + *aa* + *r*	'all : they'	(125)

∞ -*a*- occurs elsewhere. E.g.

av + *a* + *n*	'that :he'	(518)
av + *a* + *ḷ*	'that : she'	(1279)
av + *a* + *r*	'that : they'	(65)
av + *a* + *i*	'that : they'	(658)

2.4.3.5.2.1. Singular = {-*n*} /∞ -ϕ ∞ -*n*/.

∞ -ϕ occurs after the stem *nii*. E.g.

nii + ϕ	'you (sg)'	(1123)

∞ -*n* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

yaa + *n*	'I'	(116)
e + *n*	'my'	(771)
ni + *n*	'you (sg)'	(1151)
taa + *n*	'oneself'	(82)
ta + *n*	'oneself'	(51)

2.4.3.5.2.2. Plural = {-*m*} /∞ -*r* ∞ -*m*/.

∞ -*r* occurs after the stem *nii*. E.g.

nii + *r*	'you (pl)'	(1320)

∞ -*m* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

yaa + *m*	'we'	(300)

e + m	'our'	(1126)
naa + m	'we'	(1195)
na + m	'our'	(1220)
taa + m	'they'	(158)
ta + m	'them'	(120)

2.4.3.5.2.3. Masculine singular = {*-an*} /∞ *-aan* ∞ *-maan* ∞ *-van* ∞ *-n* ∞ *-an*/.

∞ *-aan* occurs after the stem *paarpp-*. E.g.

paarpp + aan	'brahmin'	(134)

∞ *-maan* occurs affer the stem *koo-*. E.g.

koo + maan	'king'	(25)

∞ *-van* occurs after /*ai*/ ending stems. E.g.

iRai + van	'God'	(778)

∞ *-n* occurs after third person /*-a-*/. E.g.

av + a + n	'that : he'	(518)
iv + a + n	'this : he'	(517)

∞ *-an* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

mak + an	'man'	(196)
veemtu + an	'king'	(389)

2.4.3.5.2.4. Feminine singular = {*-aḷ*} /∞ *-i* ∞*-ḷ* ∞ *-aḷ*/.

∞ *-i* occurs after the stems *tooẓ-* and *orutt-*. E.g.

tooẓ + i	'confidente'	(1284)
orutt + i	'one : she'	(1313)

∞ *-ḷ* occurs after third person /*-a-*/. E.g.

av + a + ḷ	'that : she'	(1217)
iv + a + ḷ	'that : she	(1104)

∞ *-aḷ* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

*mak + aḷ**	'woman'	

2.4.3.5.2.5. Gender plural = {*-ar*} /∞ *-kaḷ* ∞ *-ir* ∞ *-r* ∞ *-ar*/

∞ *-kaḷ* occurs after the stems *mak-* and *maak-*. E.g.

mak + kaḷ	'people'	(60)
maak + kaḷ	'people'	(329)

∞ *-ir* occurs after /*ḷ*/ ending stems and freely varies with /*-ar*/ after /*u*/ ending stems. E.g.

putteeḷ + ir	'celestials'	(58)
peṇṭu + ir	'women'	(58)
aracu + ar	'kings'	(381)

∞ *-r* occurs after third person. E.g.

av + a + r	'that : they'	(65)
iv + a + r	'this : they'	(790)
yaa + φ + r	'who'	(256)
el + aa + r	'all : they'	(125)

∞ *-ar* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

amtaṉ + ar	'brahmins'	(543)
amar + ar	'immortals'	(121)

2.4.3.5.2.6. Non-gender singular = {*-tu*} /∞ *-tu*/.

∞ *-tu* occurs after third person /*-φ-*/. E.g.

av + φ + tu	'that : it'	(38)
a + φ + tu	'that : it'	(36)

2.4.3.5.2.7. Non-gender plural = {*-kaḷ*} /∞ *-i* ∞ *-kaḷ*/.

∞ *-i* occurs after third person /*-a-*/. E.g.

av + a + i	'that : they'	(360)

∞ *-kaḷ* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

puutam + kaḷ	'elements'	(271)

2.4.3.5.3.1. Double plural = {*-kaḷ*} /∞ *-kaḷ*/

∞ *-kaḷ* occurs after gender plural. E.g.

av + a + r + kaḷ	'that : they'	(263)

2.4.3.5.4.1. Augmentative = {*-in-*} /∞ *-ttu-* ∞ *-aRRu-* ∞ *-an-* ∞ *-in-*/.

∞ *-ttu-* occurs after nouns ending in *-m*. E.g.

nila + ttu	'earth'	(28)
kuḷaaa + ttu	'gathering'	(840)

∞ *-aRRu-* occurs after demonstrative plural pronouns. E.g.

av + aRRu + uḷ		(504)

∞ *-an-* occurs after singular demonstrative and interrogative pronouns and it freely varies with *-in-* after numeral nouns. E.g.

atu + an + aal	'that : it, by'	(642)
itu + an + aal	'this : it, by'	(517)
yaatu + an + in	'which : it, from'	(341)
aimtu + an	'five'	(343)
aimtu + in	'five'	(27)

∞ *-in-* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

nucuppu + in + ku	'waist, for'	(1115)
col + in + aal	'word, by'	(825)
naaṭṭu + in + ku	'country, for'	(737)
mana + ttu + in	'heart, by'	(825)
av + aRRu + in	'them, from'	(875)

2.4.3.5.5.0. *Case signs*

All the case signs except the vocative may occur after nouns or verbal nouns with or without the presence of the augmentative. But the vocative case sign is added directly to those nouns which can take the vocative case without the optional augmentative.

2.4.3.5.5.1. Accusative case = {*-ai*} /*-ai*/. E.g.

iRappu + in + ai	'transgression (Acc)'	(152)
avan + ai	'that : he (Acc)'	(518)

2.4.3.5.5.2. Instrumental case = {*-aan*} /∞ *-aan* ∞ *-aal* ∞ *-uḷi*/

All are in free variation. E.g.

atu + an + aan	'that : it, by'	(303)
atu + an + aal	'that : it, by'	(642)
iyalpu + uḷi	'nature, by'	(545)

2.4.3.5.5.3. Sociative case = {*-ooṭu*}/ ∞ *-ooṭu* ∞ *-oṭu*/.

Both are in free variation. Eg.

uṭampu + ooṭu	'body, with'	(338)
uṭampu + oṭu	'body, with'	(1122)

2.4.3.5.5.4. Dative case = {*-ku*} /∞ *-akku* ~ *-ukku* ~ *-ku* ~ *-poruṭṭu*/.

∞ *-akku* occurs after the oblique bases of all pronouns$_1$ (cf. 2.4.3.1.1.) E.g.

tan + akku	'oneself, for'	(847)
en + akku	'me, for'	(1151)
nam + akku	'us, to'	(1195)

~ *-ukku* occurs after all consonants except /*y, r*/ and varies freely with /*-ku*/ and /*-poruṭṭu*/. E.g.

kanavin + ukku	'dream, to'	(1211)

uṭal + ku	'body, for'	(65)
tinal + poruṭṭu	'eating, for'	(256)

∼ *-ku* occurs elsewhere.

2.4.3.5.5.5. Ablative case = {*-in*} /∞ *-in*/

nilai + in	'form, from'	(124)

2.4.3.5.5.6. Comparative case = {*-in*} /∞ *-in* ∞ *-il*/.

Both are in free variation. E.g.

atan + in	'that : it, than'	(152)
ampin + il	'arrow, than'	(772)

2.4.3.5.5.7. Genitive case = {*-atu*} /∞ *-atu*/. E.g.

kiiḻkaḷ + atu	'the low, of'	(1075)

2.4.3.5.5.8. Locative case = {*-il*} /∞ *-il* ∞ *-kaṇ* ∞ *-uḷ* ∞ *-maaṭṭu*/.

All are in free variation. E.g.

maṇi + il	'sapphire, at'	(1273)
kuuṭal + kaṇ	'the act of embracing, at'	(1284)
orumai + uḷ	'oneness, in'	(126)
avar + maaṭṭu	'that : they, at'	(1199)

2.4.3.5.5.9. Vocative case = {*-ee*} /∞ *-an* → *a* ∞ *-ai* → *aay* ∞ *-ee* ∞ *-ϕ*/.

∞ *-an* → *a* occurs with /*-an*/ ending noun stems except pronouns. E.g.

parattan → *paratta*	'O, debauchee'	(1311)

∞ *-ai* → *aay* occurs with /*-ai*/ ending nouns. E.g.

paavai → *paavaay*	'O, woman'	(1123)

∞ *-ee* occurs elsewhere in free variation with /ϕ/. E.g.

nemcu + ee	'O, heart'	(1112)
nemcu + ϕ	'O, heart'	(1200)

2.4.3.5.6.0. *possessive noun*

2.4.3.5.6.1..1. First person = {*-a-*} /∞ *-a-* ∞ *-ee-*/.

∞ *-a-* occurs before number marker /*-m*/, where it is in free variation with /*-ee-*/. E.g.

kaatal + a + m	'of love : we'	(1314)
naaḷ + ee + m	'of day : we'	(1278)

2.4.3.5.6.1.2. Second person = {*-a-*} /∞ *-a-* ∞ *-i-*/.

∞ *-a-* occurs before singular /*-i*/. E.g.

niir + a + i	'of the nature : you (sg)'	(1111)

∞ *i-* occurs before gender plural /*-r*/. E.g.

tev + i + r	'enemies'	(771)

2.4.3.5.6.1.3. Third person = {*-a* } /∞ *-ϕ-* ∞ *-a-* ∞ *-aa-* ∞ *-oo-*/.

∞ *ϕ-* occurs before non-gender singular, / *tu*/ where it is in free variation with /*-a-*/. E.g.

tiimai + ϕ + tu	'of evil : it'	(450)
vankaṇ + a + tu	'of stubbornness : it'	(764)

The remainders are in free variation before number-gender markers. E.g.

nuul + aa + r	'of treatise : they'	(684)
nuul + oo + r	'of treatise : they'	(94)

2.4.3.5.6.2.1. *Number markers*

As the distribution of the number markers of the possessive nouns are the same as the number markers in verb class (cf. 2.4.1.5.6.1. — 2.4.1.5.6.7.). Examples alone are given here. E.g.

niir + a + i	'of the nature : you (sg.)'	(1111)
kaatal + a + m	'of love : we'	(1314)
kaṇ + aa + n	'of eye : He'	(1103)
niir + a + ḷ	'of the nature : she'	(1111)
nuul + aa + r	'of treatise : they'	(683)
mutal + ϕ + tu	'of the beginning : it'	(1)
mutal + a + ϕ	'of the beginning : they,	(1)

2.4.3.5.7.0. **Stem alternation of noun class**

The stems of the Pronoun$_1$ have the following alternation.

CVV occurs in the nominative base.

(C)V occurs in the oblique base.

First person:

Inclusive

naa + m	'we'	(1195)
na + m	'our'	(1220)

Exclusive

yaa + n	'I'	(116)
yaa + m	'I'	(300)
e + n	'my'	(771)
e + m	'our'	(1126)

Second person:

nii + ϕ	'you (sg)'	(1123)
nii + r	'you (pl)'	(1320)

ni + n	'your (sg)'	(1151)
*nu + m**	'your (pl)'	

Reflexive :

taa + n	'oneself'	(82)
taa + m	'them'	(158)
ta + n	'oneself'	(51)
ta + m	'them'	(120)

The stems of the $pronoun_2$ have the following alternation.

∞ *VC* occurs before third person.

∞ *VVC* occurs before word juncture followed by vowels.

∞ *V* occurs elsewhere. E.g.

av + a + n	'that : he'	(518)
av + a + ḷ	'that : she'	(1279)
av + a + r	'that : they'	(65)
av + φ + tu	'that : it'	(38)
av + a + i	'that : they'	(658)
iv + a + n	'this : he'	(517)
iv + a + ḷ	'this : she'	(1104)
iv + a + r	'this : they'	(790)
iv + φ + tu	'this : it'	(1161)
iv + a + i	'this : they'	(360)
el + aa + r	'all : they'	(125)
aay	'that'	(1179)
a	'that'	(225)
i	'this'	(247)

u	'back'	(620)
e	'which'	(30)

Numerals occur as nominative bases. Numeral bases occur as modifiers in noun phrases and appellative bases in morphemic juncture. Numeral bases have the following pattern of alternation.

VCVCC occurs before the number marker /*-i*/

CVCV occurs after numeral bases.

VV occurs before vowels in word juncture where it freely varies with *VVC*.

CVV occurs before morphemic juncture where it freely varies with *VCV*.

VVC occurs before consonants in word juncture where it varies freely with *VC*, *VCV* and *CVVC*. E.g.

orutt + i	'one : she'	(1313)
eḻupatu	'seventy'	(639)
ai uṇarvu	'five feelings'	(354)
oor aaRu	'one way'	(465)
muu + ar	'three : they'	(589)
oru + ar	'one : he'	(1004)
iru + ar	'two : they'	(1108)
aim pulattu	'five places'	(43)
eṇ kuṇattaan	'of eight characters : he'	(9)
oru naaḷ	'one day'	(1269)
oor nooy	'one disease'	(848)
naal kuuRRu	'four divisions'	(950)

(C)*VVṭu* and (C)*VVRu* ending stems have the following alternation in the oblique base of all cases except the vocative.

Nominative $(C)VV\left\{\begin{matrix} \underset{\cdot}{t} \\ R \end{matrix}\right\}u \rightarrow (C)VV\left\{\begin{matrix} \underset{\cdot}{t}\underset{\cdot}{t} \\ RR \end{matrix}\right\}u$ in oblique. E.g.

naaṭu	'country'	(732)
naaṭṭin	'country, among'	(736)
aaRu	'way'	(161)
aaRRin	'way'	(123)

-*m* ending nouns have the following alternation:

(1) $(C)VCVm$ occurs as nominative base where it varies freely with $(C)VCVn$.

$(C)VCV$ occurs in the oblique base. E.g.

aRam	'virtue'	(23)
aRan	'virtue'	(40)
kuṇam	'character'	(9)
kuṇan	'character'	(793)
mana + ttu	'heart'	(34)
nila + ku	'earth, for'	(570)

(2) $(V)(V)C \ldots Vm$ occurs as the nominative base.

$(V)(V)C \ldots V$ occurs elsewhere.

aacaaram	'behaviour'	(1075)
mamkalam	'goodness'	(60)
puruvam	'eyebrows'	(1086)
paakkiya + ttu	'good luck'	(1141)

The following nouns are irregular in alternation.

aarval	(74)	*aarvam*	'desire'	(71)
kaal	(36)	*kaalai*	'time'	(937)

kauvai	(1143)	*kavvai*	'gossip'	(1144)
naaḷ	(326)	*naaḷai*	'day'	(156)
nerunal	(1048)	*nerunaRRu*	'yesterday'	(1278)
peṇ	(1083)	*peṇṭu*	'woman'	(920)
poḻutu	(337)	*pooḻtu*	'time'	(412)

Roots

2.5.0. Roots are the minimum units (i.e. uninflected forms) which display neither internal grammatical structure nor contrastive types. Hence forms which are not expandable into word structure are discussed in this section. They are called *uriccol* and *iṭaiccol* (clitics) in the traditional grammars. They are broadly classified on the basis of their external distribution in higher levels.

2.5.1.1. The following *uriccol*s manifest modifier tagmemes in the noun phrases.

ati	'much'	(636)
am	'beautiful'	(1107)
uRu	'much'	(498)
kurai	'expletive'	(1045)
mallal	'fertility'	(245)
maa	'big	(245)
viyan	'wide'	(19)

2.5.1.2. The following *uriccol*s manifest modifier tagmemes in verb phrases.

ini	'hereafter'	(1294)
innum	'furthermore'	(1263)
kaḻi	'very'	(866)
tañcam	'very'	(863)
nani	'very'	(403)
mii	'highly'	(386)

val	'quickly'	(582)
katum	'onomatopoeic'	(1173)
tav	,,	(1144)
puRku	,,	(1261)
poḷ	,,	(487)

2.5.2.1. The following clitics manifest modifier tagmeme in verb phrases.

uḷan	'entirely'	(309)
uuumku	'better'	(31)
orumku	'together'	(343)
oruvamtam	'definitely'	(563)
ollai	'quickly'	(563)
vallai	,,	

2.5.2.2. The clitic *um* (coordinator) and the case signs (cf. 2.4.3.5.5.1-9) function as identifiers of the higher level tagmemes. The following clitics occur as closing particles in clause level.

aal	'expletive'	(91)
ee	'only, alone'	(25)
oo	'dubious'	(71)
oorum	'expletive'	(366)
kol	,,	(85)
maRRu	,,	(30)
man	,,	(819)
manRa	'certainly'	(143)

2.5.2.3. The clitics *ooo* and *maRRu* manifest peripheral tagmemes in sentence level.

Phonemics

3.1.0. This section deals with the description of the phonemic structure of Tamil as represented in TirukkuRaḷ. The inventory of segmental and suprasegmental phonemes, their distribution and the syllable structure are discussed here. The basic unit of this analysis is a phonemic word bounded by any one of the junctures and the teriminals. In stating the allophonic variations alone phonetic brackets [ ] have been used to denote the phonetic writing of the examples. All the other examples are given only in phonemic writing and hence they are unmarked.[13]

3.1.1. Twenty six segmental phonemes and four suprasegmental phonemes have been identified. Among segmental phonemes there are sixteen consonants and ten vowels. The consonants are as follows: six voiceless stops, four nasals, three laterals, one flap and two semivowels. The vowels are classified into high, mid and low. They are represented in the following diagram.

CHART 9

		Labial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveo-palatal	Retro-flex	Pala-tal	Velar
Consonants	stops	*p*		*t*	*R*	*ṭ*	*c*	*k*
	Nasals	*m*			*n*	*ṇ*	*ñ*	
	Laterals				*l*	*ḷ*	*l̠*	
	Flap					*r*		
	Semivowels		*v*				*y*	

		Front	Central	Back
Vowels	High	*i ii*		*u uu*
	Mid	*e ee*		*o oo*
	Low		*a aa*	

3.1.2. The bilabial nasal /*m*/, the alveopalatal nasal /*n*/ and the semivowel /*v*/ have more than one allophone and they are discussed below. All the other phonemes have only one allophone each.

/*m*/ [*n̠ ñ n m*]

[*n̠*] Back dental voiced nasal occurs medially before the homorganic stop /*t*/. E.g.

[*kan̠tu*] *kamtu* 'prop' (507)

[*ñ*] Mid palatal voiced nasal occurs medially before the homorganic stop /*c*/. E.g.

[*neñcu*] *nemcu* 'heart' (293)

[*n*] Velar voiced nasal occurs medially before the homorganic stop /*k*/. E.g.

[*aṭanka*]	*aṭamka*	'to submit'	(123)

[*m*] Bilabial voiced nasal occurs in all positions. E.g.

maṇi	'sapphire'	(742)
kompar	'branch'	(476)
akam	'heart'	(277)

/*n*/ [*n̲ n*]

[*n̲*] Back dental voiced nasal occurs initially and medially. E.g.

[*n̲iṇam*]	*niṇam*	'fat'	(1260)
[*koḻun̲an*]	*koḻunan*	'husband'	(55)

[*n*] Alveopalatal voiced nasal occurs medially and finally. E.g.

anpu	'affection'	(77)
makan	'son'	(70)

/*v*/ [ʋ̥ *v*]

[ʋ̥] Labiodental slightly voiced continuant occurs medially only. E.g.

[*eʋ̥ku*]	*evku*	'weapon'	(759)
[*kaʋ̥cu*]	*kavcu*	'quarter of an ounce'	(1037)

[*v*] Labiodental voiced continuant occurs in all positions. E.g.

vilai	'price'	(256)
avir	'shining'	(1117)
tev	'enemies'	(639)

3.1.3. The diphthongs [*ai*] and [*au*] are treated as clusters of two vowels, viz., /*a*/ /*i*/ and /*a*/ /*u*/ respectively.

3.1.4. The four suprasegmental phonemes are as follows: two junctures and two terminals. Open juncture is marked with space and the close juncture is marked with a plus sign. E.g.

kaRka kacaṭaRa (391)

'Let one learn without faults'

kaRka kacaṭaRa+ kaRpavai (391)

'Let one learn that are worth learning without faults'

Simple terminal and falling terminal are marked by /,/ /./ respectively. E.g.

iRamtamaimta caarpuṭaiyar, aayinum (900)

'Even if they have endless supports'

kayavar tiruvuṭaiyar. (1072)

'The mean people are lucky'

caarpuṭaiyar, (900)

'Those who have support'

tiruvuṭaiyar. (1072)

'Those who possess goodness'

3.2.0.0. **Consonantal Distribution**

Among the consonants /*p t c k m n ñ v y*/ are found to occur in the initial position. There is no restriction as far as the medial position, is concerned, i. e. all consonants have medial distribution. The consonants /*m n ṇ l ḷ ḻ r v y*/ occur in the final position. In other words the phonemes /*p t c k ñ*/ alone occur both initially and medially. The phonemes /*ṇ l ḷ ḻ r*/ occur medially and finally. The phonemes /*m n v y*/ occur in all positions. But the phonemes /*R ṭ*/ occur only medially. Altogether there are fifty five double consonant clusters and sixteen triple consonant clusters. Except

the cluster /rm/ which occurs medially and finally, all other clusters either double or triple occur medially only in intervocalic positions. All these distributional features are represented in the accompanying charts at the end of this section.

3.2.1.1. *Initial Distribution*:

/p/ occurs before all vowels in the initial position. E.g.

pirivu	'parting'	(1152)
peṇ	'woman'	(56)
paṇ	'melody'	(573)
poRai	'patience'	(153)
puṇai	'float'	(1134)
piiṭu	'greatness'	(968)
peetai	'simpleton'	(816)
paal	'milk'	(1000)
pootu	'bud'	(1227)
puucal	'clamour'	(1237)

/t/ occurs before all vowels in the initial position. E.g.

timkaḷ	'moon'	(1146)
teyvam	'God'	(55)
takar	'ram'	(486)
toṭi	'bracelet'	(1234)
tukil	'cloth'	(1087)
tiitu	'evil : it'	(754)
teeRal	'the act of clearing'	(825)
taamarai	'lotus'	(1103)
tooḷ	'shoulder'	(1105)
tuutu	'message'	(681)

/c/ occurs initially before all vowels. E.g.

citaivu	'ruin'	(112)
cettaan	'died : he'	(1001)
caman	'evenness'	(118)
col	'word'	(66)
cutai	'plaster'	(714)
ciir	'fame'	(962)
ceeṉ	'distance'	(1231)
caayal	'beauty'	(1183)
coorvu	'forgetfulness'	(531)
cuutu	'gambling'	(938)

/k/ occurs initially before all vowels. E.g.

kiḻavan	'possessor'	(1039)
keṭu	'adversity'	(117)
kaṇam	'minute'	(29)
koRRam	'victory'	(583)
kuRRam	'blemish'	(190)
kiiḻ	'low'	(973)
keeṭu	'destruction'	(32)
kaatal	'desire'	(284)
kooṭu	'branch'	(1264)
kuuRRam	'the god of death'	(269)

/m/ occurs before all vowels in the initial position. E.g.

mikum	will exceed'	(373)
mey	'truth'	(300)
maṇi	'sapphire'	(742)

moḻi	'word'	(28)
mukam	'face'	(706)
miin	'fish'	(931)
meeni	'colour'	(1113)
maaṭu	'wealth'	(400)
mooppa	'to smell'	(90)
muunRu	'three'	(682)

/n/ occurs before all vowels in the initial position. E.g.

niṇam	'fat'	(1260)
ney	'ghee'	(1148)
nari	'fox'	(500)
nomtu	'having suffered'	(157)
nucuppu	'waist'	(1115)
niikki	'having removed'	(384)
neer	'equal'	(550)
naakam	'cobra'	(763)
nooy	'distress'	(359)
nuuRu	'hundred'	(932)

/ñ/ occurs initially before the long vowel *aa* only. E.g.

ñaalam	'world'	(484)

/v/ occurs before the short vowels */i e a/* and the long vowels */ii ee aa/*. E.g.

vilai	'price'	(256)
veṇmai	'ignorance'	(844)
vaḷam	'fertility'	(736)
viiṭu	'abandonment'	(791)

veel	'lance'	(546)
vaaḷ	'sword'	(614)

/*y*/ occurs initially before the long vowel /*aa*/ only. E.g.

yaaḻ	'lute'	(66)

3.2.1.2. *Medial Distribution*:

/*p*/ occurs medially after the vowels /*i u*/ and all consonants except /*t c k ñ v*/. E.g.

iyaipu	'unison'	(572)
varupa	'come : they'	(961)
oppu	'resemblance'	(800)
kaRpinum	'if (one) learn(s), even'	(373)
naṭpu	'friendship'	(106)
ampin	'arrow, than'	(597)
anpu	'affection'	(72)
naṇpu	'friendship'	(74)
caalpu	'nobility'	(956)
aaḷpa	'(who) will govern'	(1017)
vaaḻpa	'(who) will live'	(50)
caarpu	'prop'	(900)
caaypa	'(who) will languish'	(927)

/*t*/ occurs medially after all vowels and the consonants /*t m ḻ r v y*/. E.g.

citaivu	'ruin'	(112)
etir	'opposition'	(858)
atar	'route'	(594)
potu	'general'	(528)

utavi	'help'	(103)
tiitu	'evil : it'	(754)
eetam	'fault'	(136)
aati	'the antique'	(1)
ooti	'having learned'	(834)
tuutu	'message'	(681)
pottu	'defect'	(468)
kamtu	'prop'	(507)
vaaḻtal	'the act of living'	(1062)
uurtal	'the act of mounting'	(1136)
avtu	'that : it	(80)
eytal	'the act of attaining'	(540)

/*R*/ occurs medially after all vowels and the consonants /*R n*/. E.g.

viRal	'the act of winning'	(180)
teRal	'the act of destroying'	(264)
aRu	'six'	(560)
poRai	'patience'	(154)
uRuti	'counsel	(638)
viiRu	'excellence'	(665)
teeRal	'the act of clearing'	(825)
aaRum	'six, all'	(381)
tooRu	'time'	(1110)
kuuRaan	'says not : he'	(181)
kuRRam	'blemish'	(190)
kunRam	'hillock'	(898)

/ṭ/ occurs medially after all vowels and the consonants */ṭ ṇ/*. E.g.

iṭam	'place'	(821)
keṭu	'adversity'	(117)
aṭupa	'will conquer : they'	(493)
koṭu	'having had'	(1264)
uṭai	'cloth'	(939)
piiṭu	'greatness'	(968)
keeṭu	'destruction'	(478)
aaṭavar	'men'	(1003)
kooṭu	'branch'	(1264)
uuṭal	'sulk'	(1326)
iiṭṭam	'acquirement'	(1003)
uṇṭu	'having eaten'	(322)

/c/ occurs medially after the short vowels */i a u/*, the long vowels */aa oo uu/* and the consonants */R ṭ c m v/*. E.g.

icai	'fame'	(231)
acai	'flexing'	(1098)
nucuppu	'waist'	(1115)
aacu	'blemish'	(503)
oocai	'sound'	(27)
puucal	'clamour'	(1237)
muyaRci	'exertion'	(611)
maaṭci	'loftiness'	(750)
accam	'fear'	(146)
nemcu	'heart'	(293)
kavcu	'quarter of an ounce'	(1037)

/k/ occurs medially after all vowels and consonants except */p t c ñ/*. E.g.

ikal	'hostility'	(851)
cekuttu	'having killed'	(259)
akam	'heart'	(277)
tokai	'totality'	(711)
ukaaamai	'the quality of not revealing'	(585)
iikai	'giving'	(953)
eekinaan	'walked : He'	(3)
aakal	'the act of becoming'	(372)
pookaar	'go not : they'	(1126)
kuukaiyai	'owl'	(481)
oRkattin	'weariness'	(414)
koṭka	'to reveal'	(663)
aakkam	'wealth'	(31)
aṭamka	'to submit'	(123)
enka	'let (one) say'	(581)
koṇkan	'husband'	(1186)
kolka	'let (one) kill'	(879)
koḷka	'let (one) have'	(161)
vaal̲ka	'let (you) live'	(1312)
ayarkam	'will enjoy : we'	(1268)
evku	'weapon'	(759)
ceyka	'let (one) do'	(759)

/m/ occurs medially after all vowels and the consonants */m n ṇ l̲ r y/*.

E.g.	*imaiyaar*	'wink not : they'	(906)
	nemcu	'heart'	(293)
	ampinil	'arrow, than'	(772)
	kompar	'branch'	(476)
	numar	'of you : they'	(1318)
	tiimai	'evil'	(143)
	eemam	'safety'	(766)
	aamai	'turtle'	(126)
	oompu	'avoid (you)!'	(1149)
	kuumpal	'the act of closing'	(425)
	tummal	'sneeze'	(1203)
	inmai	'nothingness'	(89)
	oṇmai	'intelligence'	(844)
	cuuḻmtu	'having deliberated'	(461)
	niirmai	'innocence'	(1272)
	moympin	'strength'	(492)

/n/ occurs medially after all vowels and after the consonant /n/ in gemination. E.g.

inpu	'pleasure'	(75)
enpu	'bone'	(77)
anpu	'affection'	(77)
onRu	'one'	(221)
kunRu	'hillock'	(758)
iinRaaḷ	'delivered : she'	(656)
meenmai	'loftiness'	(137)
aanRaar	'full : they'	(413)
toonRal	'let (not) you appear'	(1119)

uunRum	'will establish'	(597)
onnaar	'join not : they'	(630)

/ṇ/ occcurs medially after all vowels and after the consonant /ṇ/ in gemination. E.g.

iṇar	'bunch'	(650)
veṇmai	'ignorance'	(844)
kaṇṭaan	'knew : he'	(849)
koṇkan	'husband'	(1186)
kuṇam	'trait'	(9)
iiṇṭu	'here	(18)
keeṇi	'well'	(396)
kaaṇpaan	'will see : he'	(99)
tooṇi	'boat'	(1068)
tnuṇṭil	'fish hook'	(931)
eṇṇi	'having considered'	(462)

/ñ/ occurs medially after the short vowels /*i a u*/. E.g.

kiḷaiñar	'kindred'	(796)
añar	'grief'	(1086)
uñaRRupa	'(who) will exert'	(1024)

/l/ occurs medially after all vowels and after /l/ in gemination. E.g.

cilar	'few : they'	(270)
celvam	'wealth'	(241)
kalam	'vessel'	(1000)
tolaivu	'vanishment'	(806)
pulam	'field'	(85)

piili	'peacock's fcather'	(475)
veeloṭu	'lance, with'	(552)
kaalam	'time'	(484)
poolvar	'will resemble : they'	(997)
nuuloor	'of treatise : they'	(941)
allal	'vexation'	(245)

/ḷ/ occurs medially after all vowels except /uu/ and after /ḷ/ in gemination. E.g.

viḷakku	'lamp'	(299)
teḷivu	'clarity'	(464)
vaḷi	'air'	(245)
oḷi	'light'	(27)
poruḷaar	'prostitutes'	(914)
niiḷ	'extending'	(234)
keeḷir	'lover'	(1267)
aaḷka	'let (one) keep'	(242)
tooḷum	'shoulder, and'	(1279)
uḷḷam	'heart'	(357)

/ḻ/ oocurs after all vowels in the medial position. E.g.

nekiḻa	'to be flaccid'	(1236)
eḻili	'cloud'	(17)
aḻal	'fire'	(1228)
toḻuta	'(which) was worshipped'	(828)
uḻutu	'having ploughed'	(1033)
viiḻum	'(who) will desire'	(1108)
eeḻai	'fool'	(873)

vaaḻtal	'the act of living'	(1158)
tooḷi	'O, confidante!'	(1284)
uuḻttum	'having blossomed, even'	(650)

/r/ occurs medially after all vowels. E.g.

iravu	'begging'	(1064)
eri	'fire'	(435)
aracaruḷ	'kings, among'	(381)
oruvan	'one : he'	(405)
uram	'strength'	(600)
iiram	'wet'	(91)
ceerum	'will reach'	(179)
aarvam	'desire'	(74)
ooraar	'consider not : they'	(695)
uurum	'will ride'	(1182)

/v/ occurs medially after all vowels except */o/* and the consonants */l ḷ ḻ r v y/*. E.g.

ivar	'this : they'	(790)
evan	'what'	(46)
avir	'shining'	(1117)
uvakai	'pleasure'	(531)
viivar	'will perish : they'	(289)
eeval	'command'	(515)
aavan	'will become : I'	(1207)
oovaatu	'without avoiding'	(933)
tuuviyum	'down, and'	(1120)
celvam	'wealth'	(241)

keeḷvi	'listening'	(413)
vaaḻvaar	'will live : they'	(528)
aarvam	'desire'	(74)
ovveem	'resemble not : we'	(1114)
teyvam	'God'	(43)

/*y*/ occurs medially after all vowels and after /*y*/ in gemination. E.g.

ariyar	'rare : they'	(723)
eytal	'the act of attaining'	(540)
kayal	'fish'	(1212)
poyttal	'the act of lying'	(1287)
uyir	'life'	(940)
iiyaatu	'without giving'	(1002)
teeyum	'will dwindle'	(888)
kaayvu	'anger'	(1246)
tooyvar	'will embrace : they'	(917)
tuuymai	'purity'	(159)
poyyaRka	'let (him) not lie'	(293)

3.2.1.2.1. Triple consonant clusters are also found in the medial position. In the triple consonant clusters the phonemes /*ḻ r y*/ occur always as first members. The second member is either the first member of any one of the following geminates /*pp tt cc kk mm*/ or /*m*/. The third member is either the second member of any one of the above mentioned geminates or /*p*/ or /*t*/. E.g.

kaaḻppa	'to grow'	(760)
uuḻttum	'having blossomed, even'	(650)
ikaḻcci	'revilement'	(995)

vaaḻkkai	'life'	(435)
ikaḻmtu	'having reviled'	(1057)
uyirppa	'to breathe'	(763)
uyirttu	'having smelt'	(1101)
teercci	'investigation'	(635)
aarkkum	'(which) will fasten'	(482)
teermtu	'having searched'	(541)
vaayppa	'to avail'	(948)
uyttal	'the act of directing'	(1287)
teeykkum	'(which) will file'	(567)
poymmai	'the quality of lying'	(913)
moympu	'strength'	(492)
aaymtu	'having examined'	(795)

3.2.1.3. *Final Distribution:*

/m/ occurs finally after all vowels except */ii uu/* and after the consonant */r/*. E.g.

paim	'greenish'	(550)
em	'our'	(1126)
akam	'heart'	(277)
pooom	'will go'	(1070)
ooṭum	'(which) will run'	(496)
avaam	'(which) will desire'	(215)
eem	'madness'	(873)
poom	'will go'	(659)
iirm	'wet'	(1058)

/n/ occurs finally after all vowels. E.g.

kaaṇin	'if (one) see(s)'	(488)
ten	'south'	(43)
makan	'man'	(196)
pon	'gold'	(155)
pun	'scanty'	(71)
miin	'fish'	(931)
teen	'honey'	(1121)
taan	'oneself'	(206)
caanRoon	'the great one'	(69)
uun	'flesh'	(251)

/ṇ/ occurs finally after all vowels except */ii oo/*. E.g.

viṇ	'rain'	(13)
eṇ	'eight'	(9)
paṇ	'melody'	(573)
oṇ	'bright'	(760)
puṇ	'sore'	(129)
ceeṇ	'distance'	(1231)
naaṇ	'shyness'	(502)
tuuṇ	'pillar'	(983)

/l/ occurs finally after all vowels except */ii/*. E.g.

tuyil	'sleep'	(605)
cel	'going'	(86)
pakal	'day'	(481)
tol	'old'	(762)
pul	'grass'	(16)

veel	'lance'	(546)
kaal	'leg'	(500)
tool	'skin'	(80)
nuul	'treatise'	(373)

/*ḷ*/ occurs finally after the short vowels /*e a o u*/ and all long vowels except /*uu*/. E.g.

teḷ	'clear'	(1065)
niiraḷ	'of the nature : she'	(1111)
oḷ	'bright'	(727)
muḷ	'thorn'	(879)
niiḷ	'extending'	(234)
putteeḷ	'celestials'	(966)
taaḷ	'foot'	(2)
tooḷ	'shoulder'	(149)

/*ḻ*/ occurs finally after the short vowels /*i a*/ and the long vowels /*ii aa uu*/. E.g.

makiḻ	'pleasure'	(1090)
pukaḻ	'fame'	(5)
viiḻ	'wasting'	(38)
yaaḻ	'lute'	(66)
kuuḻ	'wealth'	(381)

/*r*/ occurs finally after all vowels except /*o u*/. E.g.

uyir	'life'	(940)
eeer	'beauty'	(1053)
amar	'fight'	(814)
ciir	'valour'	(778)

teer	'car'	(496)
kaar	'delusion'	(287)
poor	'fight'	(758)
uur	'village'	(1158)

/*v*/ occurs finally after the short vowels /*i e a*/. E.g.

iv	'this'	(392)
tev	'enemies'	(639)
tav̇	'onomatopoeic'	(1144)

/*y*/ occurs finally after the short vowels /*e a o*/ and the long vowels /*ee aa oo*/. E.g.

cey	'doing'	(110)
ceRaaaay	'will offend : you'	(1200)
poy	'lie'	(6)
veey	'bamboo'	(1113)
kaay	'unripe fruit'	(100)
nooy	'distress'	(359)

3.2.2.0. *Vowel Distribution*:

All the short and long vowels except /*e*/ which occurs only initially and medially occur in all positions. All long vowels are geminates. The central vowel /*a*/ clusters with /*i*/ and /*u*/. While the cluster /*ai*/ occurs in all positions, the cluster /*au*/ occurs only in the medial position. In the triple vowel clusters the first member is the first member of a long vowel or /*a*/ The second member is the second member of a long vowel or /*i*/. The third member is the duplication of the second member. Among the triple vowel clusters, the clusters /*aaa ooo*/ alone occur in all positions. The clusters /*iii aii* occur medially and finally. The clusters /*eee uuu*/ occur initially and medially.

A simple duplication of a long vowel forms a quadruple vowel cluster which occurs only in the medial position. All these features are represented in the charts at the end of this section.

3.2.2.1. *Initial Distribution*:

/*i*/ occurs initially before all consonants except /*p ñ*/. E.g.

itu	'this : it'	(37)
iRal	'the act of ending'	(885)
iṭan	'place'	(493)
icai	'fame'	(238)
ikal	'hostility'	(481)
imaippin	'if (they) wink	(775)
inam	'group'	(306)
iṇar	'bunch'	(650)
ilar	'unpossessed : they'	(365)
iḻivu	'infamy'	(464)
iḻavu	'loss'	(372)
iravu	'begging'	(1068)
ivaḷ	'this : she'	(1188)
iyal	'nature'	(572)

/*ii*/ occurs initially before the consonants /*t ṭ k m n ṇ r v y*/. E.g.

iital	'the act of giving'	(842)
iiṭṭam	'acquirement'	(1003)
iikai	'giving'	(221)
iimtatu	'gave : it'	(1142)
iinRaaḷ	'delivered : she'	(656)
iiṇṭu	'here'	(213)

iiram	'affection'	(91)
iivar	'will give : they'	(1035)
iiyum	'(who) will give'	(1061)

/*e*/ occurs initially before all consonants except /*p k ñ*/. E.g.

etir	'opposition'	(855)
eRika	'let (them) punish'	(562)
eṭuttu	'having taken'	(776)
eccam	'remnant'	(238)
em	'our'	(1126)
en	'my'	(771)
eṇ	'eight'	(9)
eli	'rat'	(763)
eḷitu	'simple : it'	(145)
eḻili	'cloud'	(17)
eru	'manure'	(1037)
evan	'what'	(31)
eytal	'the act of attaining'	(540)

/*ee*/ occurs initially before the vowel /*e*/ and the consonants /*t R k m n l ḻ r v*/. E.g.

eeer	'beauty'	(1098)
eetam	'fault'	(432)
eeRu	'ox'	(59)
eekinaan	'walked : He'	(3)
eemam	'safety'	(766)
eenaiya	'other'	(268)
eel	'if'	(368)

eelai	'fool'	(873)
eer	'plough'	(872)
eeval	'command'	(515)

/*a*/ occurs initially before the vowel /*i*/ and all consonants except /*p*/. E.g.

aimtu	'five'	(6)
atar	'route'	(594)
aRam	'virtue'	(249)
aṭal	'the act of suffering'	(206)
acaivu	'weariness'	(371)
akam	'heart'	(277)
amar	'fight'	(814)
anpu	'affection'	(513)
aṇi	'beauty'	(738)
añar	'grief'	(1086)
alar	'scandal'	(1141)
aḷaRu	'hell'	(835)
aḻal	'fire'	(1228)
aram	'rasp'	(567)
avaḷ	'that : she'	(1093)
ayarkam	'will enjoy : we'	(1268)

/*aa*/ occurs initially before the vowel /*a*/ and all consonants except /*p ñ l*/. E.g.

aaatum	'will become : we'	(653)
aatal	'the act of becoming'	(219)
aaRu	'nature'	(219)
aaṭal	'the act of keeping'	(187)

aacaaram	'behaviour'	(1075)
aakal	'the act of becoming'	(372)
aamai	'turtle'	(126)
aanRaar	'full : they'	(413)
aaṇmai	'the quality of keeping'	(1026)
aaḷ	'person'	(500)
aaḻi	'embankment'	(989)
aarvam	'desire'	(74)
aavar	'will become : they'	(1165)
aayam	'profit'	(933)

/o/ occurs initially befnre all consonants except */c m ñ y/*. E.g.

oppu	'resemblance'	(800)
ottal	'the act of resembling'	(993)
oRkattin	'weariness'	(414)
oṭukkam	'concealment'	(486)
okkal	'kinsfolk'	(43)
onRu	'one'	(155)
oṇmai	'intelligent'	(844)
olkaar	'pine not : they'	(218)
oḷi	'light'	(27)
oḻukkam	'behaviour'	(131)
oravan	'one : he'	(161)
ovveem	'resemble not : we'	(1114)

/oo/ occurs initially before the vowel */o/* and the consonants */t ṭ c m r v/*. E.g.

oootal	'the act of avoiding'	(653)

ooti	'having learned'	(834)
ooṭum	'(which) will run'	(496)
oocai	'sound'	(27)
oompu	'avoid (you, sg)!'	(1149)
ooraar	'consider not : they'	(695)
oovaatu	'without avoiding'	(933)

/u/ occurs initially before all consonants except */p c m n/*. E.g.

uppu	'sweetness'	(802)
utavi	'help'	(105)
uRal	'the act of having'	(378)
uṭal	'body'	(253)
ukaaamai	'the quality of not revealing'	(585)
uṇaral	'the act of knowing'	(11)
uñaRRu	'endeavour'	(604)
ulaku	'world'	(542)
uḷar	'be : they'	(880)
uḻavu	'ploughing'	(1031)
uram	'strength'	(888)
uvakai	'pleasure'	(304)
uyir	'life'	(255)

/uu/ occurs initially before the consonants */t R ṭ k n ṇ ḻ r/*. E.g.

uutiyam	'benefit'	(231)
uuRu	'affliction'	(662)
uuṭal	'sulk'	(1310)

uukkam	'energy'	(382)
uunRum	'will establish'	(597)
uuṇ	'food'	(939)
uuḻ	'destiny'	(372)
uur	'village'	(397)

3.2.2.2. *Medial Distribution* :

/*i*/ occurs medially after the short vowels /*ia*/, the long vowel /*ii*/, and all consonants except /*ñ*/. E.g.

nacaiiyaar	'desired : they	(1199)
aiyam	'doubt'	(845)
taḻiiiyatu	'observed : it'	(425)
pirivu	'parting'	(1152)
timkaḷ	'moon'	(1146)
aRivu	'knowledge'	(287)
kaṭital	'the act of eschewing'	(549)
citaivu	'ruin'	(597)
kiḻavan	'possessor'	(1039)
tamiyar	'lonely : they'	(229)
initu	'sweet : it'	(811)
paṇital	'the act of obeying'	(125)
valiyaar	'strong : they'	(250)
aḷiyar	'of pity : they'	(1138)
aḻivu	'destruction'	(764)
pirivu	'parting'	(1152)
avir	'shining'	(1117)
uyir	'life'	(326)

/ii/ occurs medially after all consonants except */R ṭ ṇ ñ l y/*. E.g.

piiṭu	'greatness'	(59)
tiitu	'evil : it'	(192)
ciir	'fame'	(962)
kiiḻ	'low'	(973)
miin	'fish'	(931)
niiḷ	'extending'	(234)
meeRkoḷiii	'having made to undertake'	(938)
keḻiii	'(which) was closed'	(816)
iriiiya	'(which) was placed'	(660)
viiṭu	'abandonment'	(791)

/e/ occurs after the long vowel */ee/* and the consonants */p t c k m n v/*. E.g.

peeey	'devil'	(565)
peṇṭir	'women'	(913)
teRal	'the act of destroying'	(264)
ceRivu	'subjugation'	(715)
keṭal	'the act of vanishing'	(856)
menmai	'weakness'	(877)
nemcu	'heart'	(842)
veḷḷattu	'water'	(622)

/ee/ occurs medially after all consonants except */ñ ḷ r/*. E.g.

peetai	'simpleton'	(816)
teeRal	'the act of clearing'	(825)
cenReen	'went : I'	(1259)
ceeRal	'the act of going'	(1256)

keeṇi	'well'	(396)
meelar	'above : they'	(1218)
neer	'equal'	(813)
kaaṇeen	'see not : I'	(1167)
ileen	'unpossessed : I'	(1226)
uḷeen	'be : I'	(1167)
kaḷveem	'will steal : we'	(282)
aRiyeen	'know not : I'	(1125)

/a/ occurs medially after the long vowel */aa/* and all consonants. E.g.

aaatum	'will become : we'	(653)
uṇpar	'will eat : they'	(1311)
atanaal	'that : it, by'	(642)
aRam	'virtue'	(249)
aṭal	'the act of suffering'	(206)
acaivu	'weariness'	(371)
akam	'heart'	(277)
amar	'fight'	(814)
manam	'heart'	(253)
kaṇattar	'of the group : they'	(720)
añar	'grief'	(1086)
alar	'scandal'	(1141)
aḷaRu	'hell'	(835)
aḻal	'fire'	(1228)
aram	'rasp'	(567)
avaḷ	'that : she'	(1093)
ayarkam	'will enjoy : we'	(1268)

/aa/ occurs medially after the long vowel */aa/* and all consonants. E.g.

ceRaaaay	'will offend : you (sg)'	(1200)
paarppaan	'brahmin'	(134)
taanai	'army'	(770)
kuuRaan	'says not : he'	(181)
aaṭaar	'keep not : they'	(818)
amcaar	'fear not : they'	(201)
oḻukaan	'behaves not : he'	(474)
koomaan	'king'	(25)
paṉpinaarkan	'of character : they, at'	(579)
kaaṇaan	'sees not : he'	(859)
ñaalam	'world'	(999)
pulaalai	'flesh'	(260)
keeḷaar	'hear not : they'	(643)
cuuḻaatu	'without deliberating'	(465)
vitiraar	'sprinkle not : they'	(1077)
kaavaan	'protects not : he'	(560)
kaayaar	'(will) not be angry : they'	(1208)

/o/ occurs medially after the long vowel */oo/* and all consonants except */ṭ ñ/*. E.g.

oootal	'the act avoiding'	(653)
potimtu	'having covered'	(155)
toḻil	'business'	(833)
kaḷiRRoṭu	'tusker with'	(774)
col	'word'	(160)
kol	'killing'	(735)

moḻi	'word'	(567)
nomtu	'having suffered'	(1236)
naaṇoṭu	'modesty, with'	(1134)
veeloṭu	'lance, with'	(552)
vaaḷoṭu	'sword, with'	(726)
pukaḻoṭu	'fame, with'	(652)
ciiroṭu	'fame, with'	(962)
uruvoṭu	'form, with'	(585)
kṇṭiyoṭu	'family, with'	(898)

/oo/ occurs medially after all consonants except */ṭ ñ ḷ ḻ/*. E.g.

poor	'fight'	(758)
toonRum	'will appear'	(371)
caanRoor	'the great'	(657)
coorvu	'forgetfulness'	(531)
kool	'sceptre'	(543)
mooppa	'to smell'	(90)
nookku	'look'	(1100)
kaṇṇooṭṭam	'sympathy'	(571)
nuuloor	'of treatise : they'	(941)
aanRaarooṭu	'full : they, with'	(413)
aRavoor	'of virtue : they'	(30)
aaḷvinaiyooṭu	'exertion, with'	(632)

/u/ occurs medially after the long vowel */uu/* and all consonants except */ñ/*. E.g.

keṭuppatuuum	'will destroy : it, and'	(15)
pukal	'the act of entering'	(840)

tuyar	'pang'	(1135)
uRuti	'counsel'	(638)
oṭukkam	'concealment'	(486)
nucuppiRku	'waist, for'	(1115)
takuti	'propriety'	(111)
mukai	'bud'	(1274)
nutal	'forehead'	(1328)
aṇukaatu	'without approaching'	(691)
kaluḻum	'(which) will cry'	(1173)
aaḷum	'will keep'	(1252)
arumai	'preciosity'	(1142)
kuvuḷ	'temple'	(678)
kaayum	'will be angry'	(1313)

/*uu*/ occurs medially after the consonants /*p t c k m n*/. E.g.

puuṇum	'will wear'	(836)
tuutu	'message'	(681)
cuutu	'gambling'	(936)
kuuḻ	'crop'	(550)
muunRu	'three'	(682)
nuul	'Vedas'	(560)

3.2.2.3. *Final Distribution:*

/*i*/ occurs finally after the short vowels /*i a*/, the long vowel /*ii*/ and all consonants except /*m ñ y*/. E.g.

acaii	'having become weary'	(1040)
niRai	'reservation'	(864)
keḻiii	'(which) was closed'	(816)

kuuppi	'having closed'	(260)
eyti	'having attained'	(665)
kuuRi	'having said'	(183)
kuuṭi	'having united'	(765)
amci	'having feared'	(325)
kaṭuki	'having decreased'	(564)
kani	'fruit'	(100)
piṇi	'sick'	(227)
eḻili	'cloud'	(17)
vaḷi	'air'	(245)
vaḻi	'posterity'	(44)
eri	'fire'	(435)
avi	'oblation'	(413)

/*ii*/ occurs finally after the consonants /*t m n*/. E.g.

tii	'fire'	(674)
mii	'highly'	(386)
nii	'you(sg)'	(1123)

/*ee*/ occurs finally after all consonants except /*ñ ḷ*/. E.g.

paṇpee	'character, only'	(579)
aaRaatec	'heals not : it'	(129)
nanRee	'good : it, alone'	(113)
uṇṭee	'be : it, only'	(1164)
nemcee	'O, heart!'	(1237)
aamkee	'there'	(179)
kaayumee	'will burn'	(77)
imtiranee	'Indra'	(25)

peṇṇee	'womanhood, only'	(907)
iitalee	'the act of giving'	(1054)
makkaḷee	'people, alone'	(1071)
vaiyaaree	'consider not : they'	(155)
ilavee	'nought'	(9)
nilaiyee	'nature, alone'	(967)

/a/ occurs finally after the long vowel */aa/* and all consonants except */c ñ/*. E.g.

iraaa	'having undertaken'	(1301)
varupa	'will come : they'	(961)
eyta	'(which) was shot'	(772)
uRa	'to have'	(535)
keṭa	'to vanish'	(360)
aṭamka	'to submit'	(123)
tama	'of them : they'	(376)
ena	'thus'	(334)
kaaṇa	'to see'	(1140)
cila	'few : they'	(649)
koḷa	'to hold'	(583)
aḷa	'to weep'	(659)
ira	'to beg'	(1051)
colluva	'will say : they'	(1232)
peya	'to pour'	(580)

/aa/ occurs finally after all consonants except */ñ/*. E.g.

tappaa	'(which will) not fail'	(217)
taa	'ruin'	(853)

maaRaa	'(which will) not change'	(701)
ooṭaa	'run not : they'	(496)
amcaa	'without fearing'	(725)
aṭamkaa	'(who will) not submit'	(834)
maa	'large'	(544)
tunnaa	'without closing'	(1250)
maaṇaa	'(which) was not glorious'	(432)
ilaa	'unpossessed'	(200)
keeḷaa	'(which will) not hear'	(808)
vaaḻaa	'(which will) not live'	(969)
vaaraa	'(which will) not come'	(755)
oovaa	'without ceasing'	(1205)
viiyaa	'(which will) not perish'	(284)

/o/ occurs finally after the long vowel */oo/*. E.g.

ooo	'exclamation'	(1088)

/oo/ occurs finally after all consonants except */c ñ ḷ ḻ/*. E.g.

pacappoo	'pallor'	(1240)
marumtoo	'medicine'	(968)
anRoo	'not : it'	(1258)
uṇṭoo	'be : it'	(1260)
uraikkoo	'let (me) say'	(1181)
kuuRRamoo	'the god of death'	(1085)
evanoo	'what'	(31)
kaṇṇoo	'eye'	(1085)
maRaittaloo	'the act of covering'	(846)
uṭaiyaroo	'possessed : they'	(591)

uḷavoo	'be : they'	(483)
piṇaiyoo	'doe'	(1085)

/u/ occurs finally after all consonants except /n ñ l ḷ y/. E.g.

anpu	'affection'	(285)
atu	'that : it'	(45)
tuuRu	'heap'	(435)
pakaṭu	'ox'	(624)
maacu	'blemish'	(278)
tummu	'sneeze'	(1318)
nanku	'well'	(458)
naaṇu	'abashment'	(902)
keḷu	'intimate'	(700)
eru	'manure'	(1038)
iravu	'begging'	(1064)

/uu/ occurs finally after the consonants /p t/. E.g.

puu	'flower'	(1112)
tuu	'prop'	(455)

3.3.0. *Syllabic Structure :*

The phonemic word may constst of one or more syllables. The syllable consists of an optional onset (*O*), an obligatory nucleus (*N*) and an optional coda (*C*) as in the following formula :

$$Syl = \pm O + N \pm C$$

The *O* slot is manifested by any one of the word initial consonants; the *N* slot is manifested by a short or long vowel; the *C* slot is manifested by a single consonant or any one of the double or triple consonant clusters. Thus the structure of a syllable may be represented by the general formula :

$$\pm C + V \pm V \pm C \pm C \pm C$$

Altogether fifteen syllable patterns have been observed in the text. All syllable patterns occur in word initial position while eight and four syllable patterns alone occur in the medial and final positions respectively.

3.3.1. *Initial Syllables*:

V	*i*	'this'	(382)
VC	*in*	'sweet'	(91)
VCC	*acc-am*	'fear'	(534)
VCCC	*uytt-al*	'the act of directing'	(1287)
CVC	*kal*	'stone'	(771)
CVCC	*kaṇṇ-aar*	'of eye : they'	(1180)
CVCCC	*poymm-a-i*	'the quality of lying'	(913)
VV	*aa*	'cow'	(560)
CVV	*kaa*	'balancing pole'	(1163)
VVC	*aar*	'rare'	(73)
VVCC	*aakk-am*	'wealth'	(177)
VVCCC	*aarkk-um*	'(which) will fasten'	(482)
CVVC	*kaal*	'time'	(710)
CVVCC	*kaakk-um*	'will protect'	(547)
CVVCCC	*meeymt-a*	'(which) grazed'	(273)

3.3.2. *Medial Syllables:*

V	*aR-i-vu*	'knowledge'	(427)
VC	*ak-al-am*	'width'	(743)
VCC	*ak-att-aar*	'of interior : they'	(745)
VCCC	*uṇ-arcc-i*	'feeling'	(453)
VV	*aḷ-ii-i*	'having spoiled'	(182)
VVC	*amc-aat-u*	'without fearing'	(585)

VVCC	*aṇṇ-aatt-al*	'the act of opening'	(255)
VVCCC	*aar-aaymt-a*	'(which) was examined'	(682)

3.3.3. *Final Syllables*:

V	*piṇ-i*	'sick'	(227)
VC	*il-ar*	'unpossessed : they'	(728)
VV	*ir-aa*	'night'	(1168)
VVC	*il-aar*	'unpossessed : they'	(800)

CHART 10

DOUBLE CONSONANT CLUSTERS

	p	*t*	*R*	*ṭ*	*c*	*k*	*m*	*n*	*ṇ*	*ñ*	*l*	*ḷ*	*ḻ*	*r*	*v*	*y*
p	+															
t		+														
R	+		+		+	+										
ṭ	+			+	+	+										
					+											
k						+										
m	+	+			+	+	+									
n	+		+			+	+	+								
ṇ	+			+		+	+		+							
ñ																
l	+					+					+				+	
ḷ	+					+						+			+	
ḻ	+	+				+	+								+	
r	+	+				+	+								+	
v		+			+	+									+	
y	+	+				+	+								+	+

CHART 11

TRIPLE CONSONANT CLUSTERS

	pp	*tt*	*cc*	*kk*	*mm*	*mp*	*mt*
ḷ	+	+	+	+			+
r	+	+	+	+			+
y	+	+		+	+	+	+

CHART 12

DOUBLE VOWEL CLUSTERS

	i	*e*	*a*	*o*	*u*
i	+				
e		+			
a	+		+		+
o				+	
u					+

CHART 13

TRIPLE VOWEL CLUSTERS

	i	*e*	*a*	*o*	*u*
ii	+				
ee		+			
aa			+		
oo				+	
uu					+
ai	+				
au					

CHART 14

QUADRUPLE VOWEL CLUSTERS

	ii	*ee*	*aa*	*oo*	*uu*
ii					
ee					
aa			+		
oo					
uu					

CHART 15

WORD INITIAL CONSONANTS

Succeeding Vowels

Initial Consonants	*i*	*e*	*a*	*o*	*u*	*ii*	*ee*	*aa*	*oo*	*uu*
p	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
t	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
c	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
k	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
m	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
n	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ñ								+		
v	+	+	+			+	+	+		
y								+		

CHART 16

WORD INITIAL VOWELS

Initial Vowels	Succeeding Consonants															
	p	*t*	*R*	*ṭ*	*c*	*k*	*m*	*n*	*ṇ*	*ñ*	*l*	*ḷ*	*ḻ*	*r*	*v*	*y*
i		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+
e		+	+	+	+		+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+
a		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
o	+	+	+	+		+		+	+		+	+	+	+	+	
u	+	+	+	+		+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ii		+		+		+	+	+	+					+	+	+
ee		+	+			+	+	+			+		+	+	+	
aa		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+
oo		+		+	+		+							+	+	
uu		+	+	+		+		+	+				+	+		

CHART 17

WORD FINAL CONSONANTS

Preceding Vowels										
i	*e*	*a*	*o*	*u*	*ii*	*ee*	*aa*	*oo*	*uu*	Final Consonants
+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+		*m*
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*n*
+	+	+	+	+		+	+		+	*ṇ*
+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	*l*
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		*ḷ*
+		+			+		+		+	*ḻ*
+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	*r*
+	+	+								*v*
	+	+	+			+	+	+		*y*

CHART 18

WORD FINAL VOWELS

Preceding Consonants / Final Vowels

p	*t*	*R*	*ṭ*	*c*	*k*	*m*	*n*	*ṇ*	*ñ*	*l*	*ḷ*	*ḻ*	*r*	*v*	*y*	Final Vowels
+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+		+	+	+	+	+		*i*
																e
+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	*a*
																o
+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+				+	+	+		*u*
	+					+	+									*ii*
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+		+	+	+	*ee*
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	*aa*
+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+		+			+	+	+	*oo*
+	+															*uu*

CHART 19

WORD FINAL VOWELS

Final Vowels \ Preceding Vowels	*i*	*e*	*a*	*o*	*u*	*ii*	*ee*	*aa*	*oo*	*uu*
i	+		+			+				
e										
a								+		
o									+	
u										
ii										
ee										
aa										
oo										
uu										

Sandhi

4.0. The sandhi rules are classified into three :

Internal sandhi rules which are applicable for the phonemic alternations that occur within words.

External sandhi rules which are applicable for the phonemic aternations that occur between words.

Common rules are applicable either partially or completely to both sandhis.

4.1.0. *Internal Sandhi Rules :*

For metric demands vowels lengthen in two ways.

1.	*VV*	→	*VVV*	
	peey	→	*peeey*	(565)
	VV	→	*VVVV*	
	ceRaay	→	*ceRaaaay*	(1200)
2.	(*C*) (*V*) *V* St(op) *u* + *V*	→	(*C*) (*V*) *V* (St) St *u* + *V*	
	keeṭu + *um*	→	*keeṭum*	(115)
	keeṭu + *inum*	→	*keeṭṭinum*	(796)

4.2.0. *External sandhi rules :*

1.	*u* + *y*	→	*i* + *y*	
	koṭitu + *yaaḻ*	→	*koṭitiyaaḻ*	(65)
2.	(*C*) *V*...*Vm* + *v*	→	(*C*) *V*...*V*(*m*) + *v*	
	ollum + *vaay*	→	*ollumvaay*	(673)
	iRum + *varai*	→	*iRuvarai*	(488)

3. $$(C)\,V\ldots Vm + \left\{\begin{matrix}k\\c\\t\\p\end{matrix}\right\} \rightarrow C\,(V)\ldots V(m) + \left\{\begin{matrix}k\\c\\t\\p\end{matrix}\right\}$$

inpam + kaṭal	→	*inpamkaṭal*	(1166)
kaamam + kaṭal	→	*kaamakkaṭal*	(1164)
manam + tuuymai	→	*manamtuuymai*	(445)
• *manam + tiṭpam*	→	*manattiṭpam*	(661)

4. $$(C)\,V\ldots Vmt + \left\{\begin{matrix}m\\ \tilde{n}\end{matrix}\right\} \rightarrow (C)\,V\ldots V + \left\{\begin{matrix}m\\n\\ \tilde{n}\end{matrix}\right\}$$

cuuḷmtum + muṭivu	→	*cuuḷmtumuṭivu*	(640)
keṭum + niiraar	→	*keṭuniiraar*	(605)
keeṭkum + ñaalam	→	*keeṭkuñaalam*	(648)

5. $$(C)Vl + n \rightarrow (C)\,Vn + n$$

nal + niirai	→	*nanniirai*	(1111)

6. (C) *Vṉ* + close juncture + *n* → (C) *V* + *ṉ*

kaṉ + close juncture + *niir* → *kaṉiir* (71)

7. $$(C)\,V\left\{\begin{matrix}ḷ\\ ṉ\end{matrix}\right\} + n \rightarrow (C)\,V\,ṉ + ṉ$$

uḷ + ninRu	→	*uṉṉinRu*	(13)
kaṉ + niir	→	*kaṉṉiir*	(555)

8. $$(C)V\ldots V\left\{\begin{matrix}l\\n\end{matrix}\right\} + n \rightarrow (C)\,V\ldots V + n$$

el̲il + nalam	→	*el̲inalam*	(407)
collin + naṭai	→	*collinaṭai*	(712)

9. $$(C)V\ldots V\left\{\begin{matrix}ḷ\\ ṉ\end{matrix}\right\} + n \rightarrow (C)\,V\ldots V + ṉ$$

tooḷ + nekil̲a	→	*tooṉekil̲a*	(1236)

	aḷavinkaṇ + ninRu	→	*aḷavinkaṇinRu*	(286)
10.	$(C)V \ldots VVy + y$	→	$(C)\ V \ldots\ VVy$	
	pootaay + yaam	→	*pootaayaam*	(1123)
11.	V + close juncture + V	→	ϕ + close juncture + V	
	vaaḻka + enpaakku	→	*vaaḻkenpaakku*	(1312)

4.3.0. *Common rules:*

1. Everywhere except after monosyllabic CVC, $u + V \rightarrow \phi\ V$

tuutu + oṭu	→	*tuutoṭu*	(1211)
aamku + ee	→	*aamkee*	(15)
kooṭu + inRi	→	*kooṭinRi*	(523)
taṭimtu + eḻili	→	*taṭinteḻili*	(17)
iiṇṭu + aRam	→	*iiṇṭaRam*	(23)
poyyaatu + oḻukin	→	*poyyaatoḻukin*	(294)
ninRu + uṭaRRum	→	*ninRuṭaRRum*	(13)

Exception

vankaṇatu + ee	→	*vankaṇatuvee*	(764)

2. All other $\begin{Bmatrix} u \\ a \\ o \end{Bmatrix} + V \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} u \\ a \\ o \end{Bmatrix} + v + V$

oru + an	→	*oruvan*	(405)
piRa + aaḻi	→	*piiRavaaḻi*	(8)

Exception

atu + an	→	*atan*	(60)
purimta + il	→	*purimtil*	(59)

3. $\begin{Bmatrix} i \\ ee \end{Bmatrix} + V \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} i \\ ee \end{Bmatrix} + y + V$

ini + aar	→	*iniyaar*	(1158)

	taanee + um	→	*taaneeyum*	(1060)
	vekuḷi + innaa	→	*vekuḷiyinnaa*	(35)
	ilavee + eṉ	→	*ilaveeyeṉ*	(9)
4.	(C)*V* ... *C* + *C*	→	(C)*V* ... *C*(*C*)*C*	
	vaaḻ + ka	→	*vaaḻka*	(1312)
	vaaḻ + kai	→	*vaaḻkkai*	(46)
	yaaḻ + kooṭu	→	*yaaḻkooṭu*	(279)
	vaay + mai	→	*vaaymai*	(291)
	poy + mai	→	*poymmai*	(913)
	cey + nanRi	→	*ceynnanRi*	(110)
5.	(*C*) *V* ... *V* + St	→	(*C*) *V* ... *V* + (St) + St	
	piRa + tal	→	*piRattal*	(992)
	maaṭci + tu	→	*maaṭcittu*	(750)
	iyalpiRRu + celvam	→	*iyalpiRRuccelvam*	(333)
	veeṇṭaa + piRappu	→	*veeṇṭaapiRappu*	(357)
	ceRunarai + kaaṉin	→	*ceRunaraikkaaṉin*	(488)
	varai + kaaṉin	→	*varaikaaṉin*	(488)
6.	(*C*)*VC* + *V*	→	(*C*)*VC*(*C*) + *V*	
	il + aan	→	*ilaan*	(847)
			illaan	(407)
	col + al	→	*colal*	(139)
			collal	(192)
	nal + aḷi	→	*nallaḷi*	(1322)
	col + avarkku	→	*colavarkku*	(94)
7.	*ṇ + ṭ*	→	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} ṇ \\ ṭ \end{matrix} \right\}$ + *ṭ*	
	uṇ + tal	→	*uṇṭal*	(82)

	kaṇ + tu	→	*kaṭṭu*	(1083)
	oṇ + toṭi	→	*oṇṭoṭi*	(1101)
	takaimaikkaṇ + tamkiRRu	→	*takaimaikkaṭṭamkiRRu*	(608)
8.	*n + t*		$\begin{Bmatrix} n \\ R \end{Bmatrix} + R$	
	en + tal	→	*enRal*	(181)
	illaataan + taaḷ	→	*illaataanRaaḷ*	(7)
	tammin + tam	→	*tammiRRam*	(68)
9.	*ḷ + t*	→	$\begin{Bmatrix} ṭ \\ ṭṭ \end{Bmatrix}$	
	kooḷ + tal	→	*kooṭal*	(646)
	peḷ + taar	→	*peṭṭaar*	(1178)
	taaḷ + toḻaaar	→	*taaṭoḻaaar*	(2)
	pakkattuḷ + tev	→	*pakkattuṭṭev*	(639)
10.	*l + t*	→	$\begin{Bmatrix} R \\ RR \end{Bmatrix}$	
	akal + talin		*akaRalin*	(1325)
	vil + talku	→	*viRRaRku*	(1080)
	okkal + taan	→	*okkaRaan*	(43)
	pul + talai	→	*puRRalai*	(16)
11.	$ṇ + \begin{Bmatrix} k \\ c \\ p \end{Bmatrix}$	→	$\begin{Bmatrix} ṇ \\ ṭ \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} k \\ c \\ p \end{Bmatrix}$	
	maaṇ + ci	→	*maaṭci*	(750)
	nuṇ + pam	→	*nuṭpam*	(636)
	naṇ + pu	→	*naṇpu*	(998)
	uṇ + kaṇ	→	*uṇkan*	(1091)
	kaḷavinkaṇ + kanRiya	→	*kaḷavinkaṭkanRiya*	(286)

eṇ + ceermta	→	*eṇceermta*	(910)
oRRinkaṇ + ceyyaRka	→	*oRRinkaṭceyyaRka*	(590)
oṇ + poruḷ	→	*oṇporuḷ*	(760)
nallaarkaṇ + paṭṭa	→	*nallaarkaṭpaṭṭa*	(408)

12. $n + \begin{Bmatrix} k \\ c \\ p \end{Bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ R \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} k \\ c \\ p \end{Bmatrix}$

ilaan + kaṇ	→	*illaankaṇ*	(135)
makan + ku	→	*makaRku*	(67)
nan + kalam	→	*nankalam*	(60)
kolaiyin + koṭiyaarai	→	*kolaiyiRkoṭiyaarai*	(550)
van + col	→	*vancol*	(99)
kaakkin + cinam	→	*kaakkiRcinam*	(305)
nan + poruḷ	→	*nanporuḷ*	(171)
tammin + periyaarai	→	*tammiRperiyaarai*	(444)

13. $ḷ + \begin{Bmatrix} k \\ c \\ p \end{Bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} ḷ \\ ṭ \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} k \\ c \\ p \end{Bmatrix}$

keeḷ + ka	→	*keeṭka*	(414)
koḷ + ka	→	*koḷka*	(461)
aaḷ + pa	→	*aaḷpa*	(383)
peḷ + pavee	→	*peṭpavee*	(1283)
aaḷ + ci	→	*aaḷci*	(252)
poruḷ + kaṇṭaar	→	*poruḷkaṇṭaar*	(141)
uḷ + kooṭṭam	→	*uṭkooṭṭam*	(119)
aruḷ + ceermta	→	*aruḷceermta*	(243)
poruḷ + celvam	→	*poruṭcelvam*	(241)
niiḷ + pukaḻ	→	*niiḷpukaḻ*	(234)

	poruḷ + payan	→	*poruṭpayan*	(128)
14.	$l + \begin{Bmatrix} k \\ c \\ p \end{Bmatrix}$	→	$\begin{Bmatrix} l \\ R \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} k \\ c \\ p \end{Bmatrix}$	
	cel + ka	→	*celka*	(684)
	col + kaḷ	→	*coRkaḷ*	(1100)
	iinRal + kaaṇpaan	→	*iinRalkaaṇpaan*	(99)
	col + kooṭṭam	→	*coRkooṭṭam*	(119)
	uṭal + cuvai	→	*uṭaṟcuvai*	(253)
	ceyyaamal + ceyta	→	*ceyyaamaRceyta*	(101)
	iṭanil + paruvattum	→	*iṭanilparuvattum*	(218)
	col + poruḷ	→	*coRporuḷ*	(128)
15.	$\begin{Bmatrix} l \\ \text{ḷ} \end{Bmatrix} + m$	→	$\begin{Bmatrix} n \\ \text{ṇ} \end{Bmatrix} + m$	
	kaṭal + mannum	→	*kaṭanmannum*	(1164)
	uḷaaḷ + maamukaṭi	→	*uḷaaṇmaamukaṭi*	(617)

Glossary

The glossary which may serve as a concise lexicon of the text consists of the verb stems (see p. 82), descriptive verb stems (see p. 118) and nouns (see p. 133). The items are entered first in phonemic transcription according to the Tamil alphabet. Then transcriptions in Tamil and the English glosses of the entries are supplied respectively. The Roman numerals in parantheses which follow the phonemic transcription of the verb stems indicate the four major sets (cf. 2.4.1.3.0) of the verb classification. Homophonus forms are listed separately. Besides the commentary of Parimeelaḻakar, the Tamil Lexicon (1939) has been extensively used in the assignment of meaning.

Verb Stems:

avku (IV)	அஃகு	'be subtle'
akal (I)	அகல்	'leave, retire'
akal (I)	அகல்	'widen'
akaḻ (II)	அகழ்	'dig'
acaavu (IV)	அசாவு	'languish'
acai (II)	அசை	'move'
acai (II)	அசை	'be idle'
amcu (IV)	அஞ்சு	'fear'
aṭṭu (IV)	அட்டு	'pour'
aṭamku (IV)	அடங்கு	'be subdued'

aṭu (I)	அடு	'attack, kill, slay'
aṭu (I)	அடு	'cook, boil'
aṭu (I)	அடு	'be near'
aṭu (I)	அடு	'conquer'
aṭukku (IV)	அடுக்கு	'pile up'
aṭai (II)	அடை	'get'
aṭai (III)	அடை	'obstruct'
aṇṇaa (II)	அண்ணா	'open'
aṇamku (IV)	அணங்கு	'afflict'
aṇi (II)	அணி	'wear'
aṇuku (IV)	அணுகு	'approach'
atir (II)	அதிர்	'tremble'
amar (II)	அமர்	'desire'
amar (II)	அமர்	'suit'
amar (III)	அமர்	'fight, oppose'
amai (II)	அமை	'be situated, set'
ayar (II)	அயர்	'enjoy'
ari (II)	அரி	'cut off'
arumtu (IV)	அருந்து	'eat'
arumpu (IV)	அரும்பு	'bud'
aruḷu (IV)	அருளு	'bestow, favour'
allaa (II)	அல்லா	'whirl'
ala (II)	அல	'suffer'
alar (II)	அலர்	'spread'
alai (III)	அலை	'afflict'
avvi (III)	அவ்வி	'be envious'
avaavu (IV)	அவாவு	'desire'

avi (II)	அவி	'perish'
avir (II)	அவிர்	'shine'
aḻal (I)	அழல்	'burn, be inflamed'
aḻi (II)	அழி	'destroy'
aḻu (I)	அழு	'weep'
aḻukkaRu (I)	அழுக்காறு	'be envious'
aḻumtu (IV)	அழுந்து	'sink'
aḷḷu (IV)	அள்ளு	'sweep'
aḷa (II)	அள	'measure'
aḷavaḷaavu (IV)	அளவளாவு	'be intimate"
aḷaavu (IV)	அளாவு	'mix'
aḷi (III)	அளி	'bestow'
aḷai (II)	அளை	'mix'
aRku (IV)	அற்கு	'be firm'
aRi (II)	அறி	'know'
aRu (I)	அறு	'vanish, cease'
aRai (II)	அறை	'strike'
aaku (IV)	ஆகு	'become'
aaṭu (IV)	ஆடு	'perform, play'
aay (II)	ஆய்	'examine'
aar (II)	ஆர்	'become full'
aar (III)	ஆர்	'fasten'
aaraay (II)	ஆராய்	'examine'
aal (I)	ஆல்	'be perfect'

aaḻ (II)	ஆழ்	'sink'
aaḷ (I)	ஆள்	'govern, keep'
aaRRu (IV)	ஆற்று	'do, bear'
aaRu (IV)	ஆறு	'be healed'
ika (II)	இக	'transpass'
ikalu (IV)	இகலு	'oppose, fight'
ikaḻ (II)	இகழ்	'revile'
icai (II)	இசை	'praise'
iṭi (III)	இடி	'admonish'
iṭu (I)	இடு	'place, give'
iṇaru (IV)	இணரு	'cluster'
iṇai (II)	இணை	'join together'
imai (III)	இமை	'wink'
iyamku (IV)	இயங்கு	'move'
iyal (I)	இயல்	'make, proceed'
iyai (II)	இயை	'agree'
ira (II)	இர	'beg'
iramku (IV)	இரங்கு	'repent'
iru (II)	இரு	'be, stay'
iruḷ (I)	இருள்	'become dark'
ilamku (IV)	இலங்கு	'shine'
ivartaru (II)	இவர்தரு	'rise'
ivaRu (IV)	இவறு	'be covetous'
iḻa (II)	இழ	'lose'
iḻi (II)	இழி	'descend'
iḻukku (IV)	இழுக்கு	'slip, discontinue'

il̲ai (II)	இழை	'become soft'
il̲ai (III)	இழை	'do, fix'
iḷi (II)	இளி	'disgrace'
iḷivaru (II)	இளிவரு	'degrade'
iRa (II)	இற	'die'
iRa (II)	இற	'transgress'
iRu (I)	இறு	'break, end'
iRai (III)	இறை	'draw (water)'
iRaimcu (IV)	இறைஞ்சு	'bow, worship'
ii (II)	ஈ	'give'
iiṇṭu (IV)	ஈண்டு	'join'
iir (II)	ஈர்	'cut, divide'
iin (I)	ஈன்	'produce'
uku (I)	உகு	'shed, fall'
uñaRRu (IV)	உஞற்று	'exert'
uṭku (IV)	உட்கு	'fear'
uṭal (I)	உடல்	'be angry'
uṭu (III)	உடு	'wear, clothe'
uṭai (II)	உடை	'break'
uṇ (I)	உண்	'eat, drink'
uṇamku (IV)	உணங்கு	'dry, languish'
uṇar (II)	உணர்	'feel, understand'
utavu (IV)	உதவு	'help'
uy (II)	உய்	'live, escape'
uy (III	உய்	'drive, conduct'

uyar (II)	உயர்	'be elevated'
uyīr (III)	உயிர்	'smell'
uyir (III)	உயிர்	'breathe'
uru (III)	உரு	'form'
uruku (IV)	உருகு	'melt'
uruḷ (I)	உருள்	'roll'
urai (III)	உரை	'say, tell'
ula (II)	உல	'dry'
ulai (II)	உலை	'ruin'
uva (II)	உவ	'be glad'
uvar (III)	உவர்	'be saltish'
uḻa (II)	உழ	'suffer'
uḻu (I)	உழு	'plough'
uḷḷu (IV)	உள்ளு	'think, consider'
uRamku (IV)	உறங்கு	'sleep'
uRu (I)	உறு	'occur, happen'
uRai (II)	உறை	'live, reside'
uRai (II)	உறை	'drop'
uukku (IV)	ஊக்கு	'energise, undertake'
uukku (IV)	ஊக்கு	'loose'
uuṭu (IV)	ஊடு	'pout, sulk'
uur (II)	ஊர்	'crawl, ride'
uur (II)	ஊர்	'undertake'
uuḻ (III)	ஊழ்	'blossom'
uuRu (IV)	ஊறு	'spring'
uunRu (IV)	ஊன்று	'endure, establish'

evku (IV)	எஃகு	'be strong'
emcu (IV)	எஞ்சு	'remain'
eṭu (III)	எடு	'take, adduce'
eṇṇu (IV)	எண்ணு	'think, conisder'
eṉṉu (IV)	எண்ணு	'count'
etir (II)	எதிர்	'face, oppose'
ey (I)	எய்	'shoot'
ey (I)	எய்	'suffer'
eytu (IV)	எய்து	'get, obtain'
eri (II)	எரி	'burn, be inflamed'
eḷu (II)	எழு	'rise'
eḷutu (IV)	எழுது	'write, draw'
eḷḷu (IV)	எள்ளு	'belittle'
eRRu (IV)	எற்று	'overcome, remove'
eRi (II)	எறி	'throw, punish'
en (I)	என்	'say'

eekkaRu (I)	ஏக்கறு	'lament, stay humbly'
eeku (IV)	ஏகு	'pass'
eemku (IV)	ஏங்கு	'languish'
eettu (IV)	ஏத்து	'extol'
eemtu (IV)	ஏந்து	'bear, rise'

eemaa (III)	ஏமா	'protect'
eemaar (III)	ஏமார்	'preserve'
eer (III)	ஏர்	'resemble, be like'
eel (I)	ஏல்	'be suitable, accept'

eevu (IV)	ஏவு	'direct, command'
eeRu (IV)	ஏறு	'ascend'
o (III)	ஒ	'resemble, be fit'
oṭṭu (IV)	ஒட்டு	'agree' adhere'
oṭumku (IV)	ஒடுங்கு	'conceal'
oruvu (IV)	ஒருவு	'remove, renounce'
olku (IV)	ஒல்கு	'loose, wither'
ollu (IV)	ஒல்லு	'be possible'
ollu (IV)	ஒல்லு	'join'
oli (III)	ஒலி	'sound'
ovvu (IV)	ஒவ்வு	'resemble'
oḻi (II)	ஒழி	'cease'
oḻuku (IV)	ஒழுகு	'behave'
oḻuku (IV)	ஒழுகு	'flow'
oḷi (II)	ஒளி	'hide'
oRku (IV)	ஒற்கு	'be idle'
oRRu (IV)	ஒற்று	'touch'
oRRu (IV)	ஒற்று	'spy'
oRu (III)	ஒறு	'punish'
onRu (IV)	ஒன்று	'unite, join'
ooccu (IV)	ஓச்சு	'throw'
ooṭu (IV)	ஓடு	'run'
ootu (IV)	ஓது	'read, recite'
oompu (IV)	ஓம்பு	'cherish'
oompu (IV)	ஓம்பு	'cease'

oor (II)	ஓர்	'consider'
oovu (IV)	ஓவு	'cease'
kaṭi (II)	கடி	'renounce'
kaṭu (III)	கடு	'doubt'
kaṭu (III)	கடு	'exceed'
kaṭuku (IV)	கடுகு	'decrease'
kaṇ (I)	கண்	'see'
kaṇṇooṭu (IV)	கண்ணோடு	'sympathise'
kara (II)	கர	'conceal, hide'
karutu (IV)	கருது	'consider'
karai (II)	கரை	'weep'
kal (I)	கல்	'learn'
kala (II)	கல	'mix, unite'
kalamku (IV)	கலங்கு	'confuse'
kaluḻ (II)	கலுழ்	'weep'
kavar (II)	கவர்	'take, sieze'
kaval (I)	கவல்	'distress'
kaviḻ (II)	கவிழ்	'turn upside down'
kavinu (IV)	கவினு	'beautify'
kaḻal (I)	கழல்	'loose'
kaḻi (II)	கழி	'pass'
kaḻuvu (IV)	கழுவு	'wash'
kaḷ (I)	கள்	'steal'
kaḷ (I)	கள்	'weed'
kaḷi (III)	களி	'rejoice'
kaḷai (II)	களை	'remove, weed'

kaRu (III)	கறு	'be angry'
kanRu (IV)	கன்று	'grow hard'
kanavu (IV)	கனவு	'dream'
kani (II)	கனி	'ripen'
kaa (III)	கா	'protect, keep'
kaa (III)	கா	'carry'
kaatali (III)	காதலி	'love'
kaamuRu (I)	காமுறு	'lust after'
kaay (II)	காய்	'be angry, burn'
kaay (III)	காய்	'bear fruit'
kaal (III)	காழ்	'grow'
kiṭa (II)	கிட	'lie, rest'
kiḷa (II)	கிள	'say'
kiiḻ (II)	கீழ்	'destroy'
kuttu (IV)	குத்து	'strike, hit'
kuti (III)	குதி	'overcome'
kuḻuvu (IV)	குழுவு	'assemble'
kuḻai (II)	குழை	'be soft'
kuḷi (III)	குளி	'bathe'
kuRi (III)	குறி	'intend, mark, aim at'
kuRuku (IV)	குறுகு	'come near'
kuRai (II)	குறை	'decrease'
kunRu (IV)	குன்று	'diminish'

kuuṭu (IV)	கூடு	'join together, embrace'
kuumpu (IV)	கூம்பு	'be close'
kuur (II)	கூர்	'be sharp'
kuuRu (IV)	கூறு	'say'
keṭu (I)	கெடு	'perish, vanish'
keḻuvu (IV)	கெழுவு	'be intimate'
keeḷ (I)	கேள்	'hear'
kai (III)	கை	'be bitter'
kaikuuṭu (IV)	கைகூடு	'obtain'
kaituuvu (IV)	கைதூவு	'be idle'
kaiyaRi (II)	கையறி	'understand'
kaiyika (II)	கையிக	'exceed'
kaiviṭu (I)	கைவிடு	'leave, cease'
koṭku (IV)	கொட்கு	'reveal'
koṭu (III)	கொடு	'give'
kol (I)	கொல்	'kill'
koḷ (I)	கொள்	'have, fit'
kooṭu (IV)	கோடு	'bend'
caa (III)	சா	'die'
caay (II)	சாய்	'lean'
caar (II)	சார்	'be near, unite'

caartaru (II)	சார்தரு	'unite'
caal (I)	சால்	'be full'
caal (I)	சால்	'suit'
caaRRu (IV)	சாற்று	'tell'
cītai (II)	சிதை	'spoil'
ctmiḻ (III)	சிமிழ்	'catch'
ciRa (II)	சிற	'be excellent'
ciRakkaṇi (III)	சிறக்கணி	'cast a side-look'
ciRuku (IV)	சிறுகு	'decrease'
ciRai (III)	சிறை	'imprison'
cīna (II)	சின	'be angry'
cinaī (III)	சினை	'bud'
ciir (III)	சீர்	'suit'
ciiRu (IV)	சீறு	'enrage'
cuṭar (II)	சுடர்	'shine'
cuṭu (I)	சுடு	'burn'
cuma (II)	சும	'bear'
curumku (IV)	சுருங்கு	'shrink'
cuvai (III)	சுவை	'taste'
cuḻal (I)	சுழல்	'whirl'
cuRRu (IV)	சுற்று	'be surrounded'
cuuṭu (IV)	சூடு	'wear'
cuuḻ (II)	சூழ்	'deliberate'

ceku (III)	செகு	'kill'
cemmaa (II)	செம்மா	'be haughty'
cey (I)	செய்	'do'
ceyir (III)	செயிர்	'offend'
ceru (I)	செரு	'fight'
•*cerukku* (IV)	செருக்கு	'be proud of'
cel (I)	செல்	'go'
ceRi (II)	செறி	'be close'
ceRu (I)	செறு	'suppress'
ceRu (I)	செறு	'offend, enrage'
ceer (II)	சேர்	'reach, unite'
cori (II)	சொரி	'pour'
collu (IV)	சொல்லு	'say'
cookaa (II)	சோகா	'suffer'
coor (II)	சோர்	'wither, fade away, forget'
taku (I)	தகு	'be fit'
tamku (IV)	தங்கு	'stay, remain'
taṭi (II)	தடி	'cut off'
taṇṭu (IV)	தண்டு	'cease, punish'
taṇa (II)	தண	'separate'
taṇi (II)	தணி	'soften'
tappu (IV)	தப்பு	'fail'

taru (II)	தரு	'give'
tarukku (IV)	தருக்கு	'rejoice'
talaikkuuṭu (IV)	தலைக்கூடு	'join together'
talaiccel (I)	தலைச்செல்	'go'
talaippaṭu (I)	தலைப்படு	'attain'
talaippiri (II)	தலைப்பிரி	'separate, deviate'
talaippey (I)	தலைப்பெய்	'see, meet'
talaivaru (II)	தலைவரு	'come'
tavaRu (IV)	தவறு	'err, blunder, fail'
tavvu (IV)	தவ்வு	'perish'
taḻuvu (IV)	தழுவு	'embrace'
taḷḷu (IV)	தள்ளு	'reject, fail'
taḷar (II)	தளர்	'relax, languish'
taḷir (III)	தளிர்	'sprout'
taRu (I)	தறு	'tie'
tani (III)	தனி	'be isolated'
taakku (IV)	தாக்கு	'attack'
taamku (IV)	தாங்கு	'bear'
taavu (IV)	தாவு	'pass, stretch'
taaḻ (II)	தாழ்	'delay, descend'
tikaḻ (II)	திகழ்	'shine'
tikaḻtaru (II)	திகழ்தரு	'shine'
tiri (II)	திரி	'change'
tin (I)	தின்	'eat'

tii (II)	தீ	'burn, be inflamed'
tiiṇṭu (IV)	தீண்டு	'touch'
tiir (II)	தீர்	'remove, cure'
tuñcu (IV)	துஞ்சு	'sleep'
tuṭai (III)	துடை	'remove, wipe off'
tuṇi (II)	துணி	'decide, commence'
tummu (IV)	தும்மு	'sneeze'
tuy (III)	துய்	'enjoy'
tuyar (II)	துயர்	'suffer'
tuyil (I)	துயில்	'sleep'
turuvu (IV)	துருவு	'search, seek'
tuvvu (IV)	துவ்வு	'enjoy'
tuvar (II)	துவர்	'finish'
tuḷamku (IV)	துளங்கு	'waver, be perplexed'
tuḷi (III)	துளி	'rain'
tuRa (II)	துற	'renounce, abandon'
tunnu (IV)	துன்னு	'approch, come near'
tuni (III)	துனி	'be angry, sulk'
tuukku (IV)	தூக்கு	'consider'
tuumku (IV)	தூங்கு	'delay'
tuumku (IV)	தூங்கு	'hang'
tuuRRu (IV)	தூற்று	'slander'

teri (II)	தெரி	'perceive, search'
teruḷ (I)	தெருள்	'be elear'
teḷi (II)	தெளி	'become clear'
teRu (I)	தெறு	'destroy'
teey (II)	தேய்	'vanish, diminish'
teer (II)	தேர்	'investigate'
teeRu (IV)	தேறு	'be clear'
toku (I)	தொகு	'gather, be brief'
toṭamku (IV)	தொடங்கு	'commence'
toṭar (II)	தொடர்	'continue, follow'
toṭu (I)	தொடு	'touch, dig'
toṭu (III)	தொடு	'tie, bind'
tolai (II)	தொலை	'perish'
toḻu (I)	தொழு	'worship'
tooṭku (IV)	தோட்கு	'bore'
tooy (II)	தோய்	'unite, join'
tool (I)	தோல்	'be defeated'
toonRu (IV)	தோன்று	'appear, seem'
naku (I)	நகு	'smile, laugh'
naccu (IV)	நச்சு	'desire'
nacai (II)	நசை	'desire, love'
naṭa (II)	நட	'walk, behave'
naṭumku (IV)	நடுங்கு	'tremble, shiver'

naṇṇu (IV)	நண்ணு	'come near'
namtu (IV)	நந்து	'flourish'
naya (II)	நய	'desire, long for'
nalku (IV)	நல்கு	'give, bestow, grant'
nalkuur (II)	நல்கூர்	'be poor'
navil (I)	நவில்	'learn'
naḷ (I)	நள்	'associate, love'
nanai (II)	நனை	'be wet'
naaṭu (IV)	நாடு	'seek, inquire'
naaṇu (IV)	நாணு	'be ashamed'
naaRu (IV)	நாறு	'smell'
nikaḻ (II)	நிகழ்	'happen'
nira (II)	நிர	'join, arrange'
nirampu (IV)	நிரம்பு	'grow full'
nil (I)	நில்	'stand, stay'
nilai (III)	நிலை	'remain, become established'
niḻal (I)	நிழல்	'shade'
niRai (II)	நிறை	'become full, abound'
ninai (II)	நினை	'think, remember'
nii (III)	நீ	'abandon'
niimku (IV)	நீங்கு	'leave, be removed'
niiṭu (IV)	நீடு	'continue, be extended'
niimtu (IV)	நீந்து	'swim'
niiḷ (I)	நீள்	'lengthen'

nuṇamku (IV)	நுணங்கு	'become minute'
nutu (III)	நுது	'extinguish'
nuḻai (II)	நுழை	'enter, creep in'
nuul (I)	நூல்	'weave'
nekiḻ (II)	நெகிழ்	'become loose'
neer (II)	நேர்	'accord, agree'
noo (II)	நோ	'suffer'
nookku (IV)	நோக்கு	'look'
nool (I)	நோல்	'endure, do penance'
paku (I)	பகு	'be divided'
pakai (III)	பகை	'hate, oppose'
paca (II)	பச	'become pale'
paci (III)	பசி	'be hungry'
pacai (II)	பசை	'be soft'
paṭartaru (II)	படர்தரு	'spread'
paṭu (I)	படு	'produce'
paṭu (I)	படு	'befall, happen'
paṭu (I)	படு	'stoop'
paṇi (II)	பணி	'be humble, obey'
paṇai (III)	பணை	'enlarge'
paya (II)	பய	'yield, produce'
payil (I)	பயில்	'practise'

para (II)	பர	'be extended, spread'
pari (II)	பரி	'suffer'
pari (II)	பரி	'sympathise'
paruku (IV)	பருகு	'eat'
paruvaru (II)	பருவரு	'suffer'
paḻaku (IV)	பழகு	'behave, be accustomed'
•		
paḻi (III)	பழி	'scold, blame'
paḻu (III)	பழு	'ripen'
paRRu (IV)	பற்று	'adhere, hold of'
paRa (II)	பற	'fly'
paRi (III)	பறி	'pluck'
paRai (II)	பறை	'drum'
paṇi (III)	பணி	'pour'
panuvu (IV)	பனுவு	'compose'
paaṭu (IV)	பாடு	'sing'
paay (II)	பாய்	'jump, leap'
paar (II)	பார்	'see'
praraaṭṭu (IV)	பாராட்டு	'appreciate'
paari (III)	பாரி	'spread, be extended'
paari (III)	பாரி	'foster'
paaḻ (III)	பாழ்	'perish'
piṭi (III)	பிடி	'hold'
piṇi (III)	பிணி	'tie, bind'
piri (II)	பிரி	'be separated'
piḻai (III)	பிழை	'err, fail, blunder'

piRa (II)	பிற	'be born'
piRamku (IV)	பிறங்கு	'shine, bebome renowned'
piiḷi (III)	பீழி	'afflict'
pukal̤ (II)	புகழ்	'praise'
puku (I)	புகு	'enter'
puṇar (II)	புணர்	'embrace, unite'
pura (II)	புர	'protect'
puraḷ (I)	புரள்	'avoid, leave'
puri (II)	புரி	'deeire, do'
pullu (IV)	புல்லு	'embrace'
pula (II)	புல	'sulk'
punai (II)	புனை	'docorate, boast'
punai (II)	புனை	'tie'
puu (III)	பூ	'blossom'
puuṇ (I)	பூண்	'wear'
puuṇ (I)	பூண்	'resolve'
pey (I)	பெய்	'rain, pour'
pey (I)	பெய்	'place, load'
peyar (II)	பெயர்	'move, turn'
peruku (IV)	பெருகு	'increase'
peḷ (I)	பெள்	'desire'
peRu (I)	பெறு	'get'

peeṇu (IV)	பேணு	'cherish, take care of'
peer (III)	பேர்	'turn'
pai (II)	பை	'distress'
pai (II)	பை	'be slow'
poccaa (II)	பொச்சா	'forget'
poti (II)	பொதி	'cover'
poy (III)	பொய்	'lie'
poru (I)	பொரு	'rasp'
poru (I)	பொரு	'fight'
parumtu (IV)	பொருந்து	'fit, suit'
poRu (III)	பொறு	'bear, endure'
ponRu (IV)	பொன்று	'perish'
poo (IV)	போ	'go'
poor (III)	போர்	'cover'
pool (I)	போல்	'resemble'
pooḻ (II)	போழ்	'split, permeate'
pooRRu (IV)	போற்று	'protect, cherish'
makiḻ (II)	மகிழ்	'be happy, rejoice'
maṭamku (IV)	மடங்கு	'be folded'
maṭi (II)	மடி	'perish'
maṭi (II)	மடி	'be idle'
maṭu (III)	மடு	'turn'
maṇa (II)	மண	'unite'
mati (III)	மதி	'consider'

mayamku (IV)	மயங்கு	'be confused'
maruvu (IV)	மருவு	'be accustomed'
maruḷ (I)	மருள்	'be confused, bewildered'
malku (IV)	மல்கு	'increase, abound'
malar (II)	மலர்	'blossom'
malai (II)	மலை	'undertake'
maḻi (III)	மழி	'shave'
maḻai (III)	மழை	'rain'
maRa (II)	மற	'forget'
maRu (III)	மறு	'reject'
maRuku (IV)	மறுகு	'whirl'
maRai (II)	மறை	'disappear, hide'
mannu (IV)	மன்னு	'become permanent'
maaṇ (I)	மாண்	'excel, be glorious'
maay (II)	மாய்	'perish'
maal (I)	மால்	'be confused'
maaḻku (IV)	மாழ்கு	'perish'
maaRu (IV)	மாறு	'change'
miku (II)	மிகு	'increase'
micai (II)	மிசை	'eat'
mimcu (IV)	மிஞ்சு	'remain'
mukai (II)	முகை	'bud'
muṭṭu (IV)	முட்டு	'err, fail'
muṭi (II)	முடி	'end, complete'

mutalu (IV)	முதலு	'begin, be first'
mutukkuRai (II)	முதுக்குறை	'know'
mumtu (IV)	முந்து	'be first, be before'
muyamku (IV)	முயங்கு	'embrace'
muyal (I)	முயல்	'strive'
muraṇu (IV)	முரணு	'oppose'
muri (II)	முரி	'break'
muRRu (IV)	முற்று	'besiege'
muRuvali (III)	முறுவலி	'smile'
muni (II)	முனி	'be angry'
muu (III)	மூ	'grow old'
muuṭu (IV)	மூடு	'cover'
meli (II)	மெலி	'become weak'
mey (III)	மெய்	'become true'
meey (II)	மேய்	'graze'
meevu (IV)	மேவு	'desire'
meeRkoḷ (I)	மேற்கொள்	'undertake'
meeRcel (I)	மேற்செல்	'go'
maiyaa (III)	மையா	'be confused'
moḻi (II)	மொழி	'say'
moo (II)	மோ	'smell'
yaa (III)	யா	'tie, befriend'

vaku (II)	வகு	'divide, ordain'
vamci (III)	வஞ்சி	'deceive'
vaṇamku (IV)	வணங்கு	'bow'
varu (II)	வரு	'come'
varumtu (IV)	வருந்து	'suffer, be distressed'
varai (II)	வரை	'limit, delimit'
vaḻamku (IV)	வழங்கு	'distribute, give'
vaḻukku (IV)	வழுக்கு	'fail'
vaḻuttu (IV)	வழுத்து	'bless'
vaḷar (II)	வளர்	'grow'
vaRRu (IV)	வற்று	'wither, dry up'
vaRa (II)	வற	'become dry, fail'
vaaṭu (IV)	வாடு	'fade'
vaay (II)	வாய்	'avail'
vaar (II)	வார்	'pour'
vaaḻ (II)	வாழ்	'live'
vikku (IV)	விக்கு	'hiccup'
viṭu (I)	விடு	'leave, allow, forsake'
vittu (IV)	வித்து	'sow'
vitir (III)	விதிர்	'sprinkle'
vitumpu (IV)	விதும்பு	'hasten'
viya (II)	விய	'admire, wonder'
viri (II)	விரி	'spread'
virumpu (IV)	விரும்பு	'desire, wish'
virai (II)	விரை	'hasten'

vil (I)	வில்	‘sell’
viḻi (III)	விழி	‘open’
viḻumku (IV)	விழுங்கு	‘swallow’
viḻai (II)	விழை	‘wish, desire’
viḷamku (IV)	விளங்கு	‘be clear’
viḷi (III)	விளி	‘call’
viḷi (II)	விளி	‘die’
viḷai (II)	விளை	‘yield’
vinaavu (IV)	வினாவு	‘ask, enquire’
vii (II)	வீ	‘perish’
viimku (IV)	வீங்கு	‘swell’
viiḻ (II)	வீழ்	‘desire’
viiḻ (II)	வீழ்	‘fall’
viiḻ (III)	வீழ்	‘bolt’
viiRu (I)	வீறு	‘be great’
vevku (IV)	வெஃகு	‘covet, desire’
vekuḷ (I)	வெகுள்	‘hate, be angry’
veyar (III)	வெயர்	‘sweat’
veruvaru (II)	வெருவரு	‘fear’
veruvu (IV)	வெருவு	‘fear’
vel (I)	வெல்	‘conquer’
veḷiRu (IV)	வெளிறு	‘beeome white’
veRu (III)	வெறு	‘hate’
vee (II)	வே	‘burn’

veeṇṭu (IV)	வேண்டு	'desire, require'
veer (III)	வேர்	'perspire'
veeḷ (I)	வேள்	'desire'
veeḷ (I)	வேள்	'sacrifice'
vai (III)	வை	'place'
vaiku (IV)	வைகு	'dawn'

Descriptive Verb Stems

ari	அரி	'excellent, rare'
al	அல்	'not'
an	அன்	'similar'
irum	இரும்	'mighty'
il	இல்	'not-exist
iḷai	இளை	'young'
ini	இனி	'sweet'
uṭai	உடை	'possess'
uri	உரி	'belonging to'
uḷ	உள்	'existing, being'
eḷi	எளி	'simple, easy'
eetil	ஏதில்	'strange'
eenai	ஏனை	'other'
oḷ	ஒள்	'bright'
kaṭi	கடி	'hurry'
kari	கரி	'black, dark'
kiḻa	கிழ	'right'

kuRum	குறும்	'small, short'
kuuri	கூரி	'sharp'
koṭi	கொடி	'cruel'
cil	சில்	'few'
ciRi	சிறி	'small'
ciir	சீர்	'great'
cem	செம்	'good'
taṇ	தண்	'cool'
tiṇ	திண்	'strong'
tii	தீ	'bad'
tuuy	தூய	'pure'
teḷ	தெள்	'clear'
tol	தொல்	'antique'
nal	நல்	'good'
nuṇ	நுண்	'minute'
neṭi	நெடி	'long'
neer	நேர்	'straight'
pacum	பசும்	'greenish'
pari	பரி	'big'
pal	பல்	'many'
paḻai	பழை	'old'
piRi	பிறி	'other'
pul	புல்	'mean'
puuri	பூரி	'vile'
peri	பெரி	'big'
pol	பொல்	'bad'
maRRai	மற்றை	'other'

mutu	முது	'old'
mel	மெல்	'soft'
vaṇ	வண்	'abundant'
val	வல்	'strong'
vaRi	வறி	'poor'
vaal	வால்	'white'
viḻu	விழு	'great'
vey	வெய்	'cruel'
veḷi	வெளி	'ignorance'
veRi	வெறி	'cruel'
veeRu	வேறு	'different'

Nouns

avtu	அஃது	'it, that'
akaṭu	அகடு	'stomach'
akam	அகம்	'inside, place'
akam	அகம்	'heart'
akaram	அகரம்	'the alphapet 'A' '
amkaṇam	அங்கணம்	'court yard'
accu	அச்சு	'axle'
añar	அஞர்	'grief'
aṭi	அடி	'foot'
atar	அதர்	'route'
atu	அது	'it, that'
amtaṇar	அந்தணர்	'the gracious'
ampu	அம்பு	'arrow'

amarar	அமரர்	'the celestials'
amiḻtam	அமிழ்தம்	'ambrosia'
amiḻtu	அமிழ்து	'ambrosia'
amai	அமை	'bamboo'
amaiccu	அமைச்சு	'ministry'
aramku	அரங்கு	'dice - court'
aracar	அரசர்	'king'
aracu	அரசு	'sovereignty'
araṇ	அரண்	'fort'
aram	அரம்	'rasp'
arivai	அரிவை	'woman'
alaku	அலகு	'spike'
alakai	அலகை	'demon'
avam	அவம்	'uselessness'
avalam	அவலம்	'distress'
avar	அவர்	'they'
avaḷ	அவள்	'she'
avan	அவன்	'he'
avi	அவி	'oblation'
avai	அவை	'they'
avai	அவை	'assembly'
aḷaRu	அளறு	'hell'
aRam	அறம்	'virtue'
anpu	அன்பு	'affection, love'
anRu	அன்று	'that day'
annam	அன்னம்	'swan'
annai	அன்னை	'mother'
aniccam	அனிச்சம்	'aniccam flower'

aa	ஆ	'cow'
aakulam	ஆகுலம்	'pomp'
aamku	ஆங்கு	'there'
aacaaram	ஆசாரம்	'behaviour'
aacu	ஆசு	'blemish'
aacai	ஆசை	'desire'
aaṭavar	ஆடவர்	'men'
aaṇ	ஆண்	'men'
aaṇṭu	ஆண்டு	'there'
aaṇi	ஆணி	'lynch pin'
aamai	ஆமை	'turtle'

aayam	ஆயம்	'resource, profit'
aayan	ஆயன்	'shepherd'
aayiram	ஆயிரம்	'one thousand'
aarvam	ஆர்வம்	'desire'
aaRu	ஆறு	'six'
aaRu	ஆறு	'nature'
aaRu	ஆறு	'way'

ivtu	இஃது	'it, this'
iṭam	இடம்	'place'
iṭam	இடம்	'wealth'
iṭar	இடர்	'suffering'
iṭukkaṇ	இடுக்கண்	'suffering'
iṭumpai	இடும்பை	'distress'
iṭai	இடை	'place, amidst'

iṭai	இடை	'opportunity'
itu	இது	'it, this'
intiran	இந்திரன்	'Indra'
iraṇṭu	இரண்டு	'two'
iraa	இரா	'night'
irai	இரை	'prey'
iḷ	இல்	'house'
il	இல்	'wife'
iva	இவ	'here'
ivar	இவர்	'they'
ivaḷ	இவள்	'she'
ivan	இவன்	'he'
ivai	இவை	'they'
iRai	இறை	'tax'
iRai	இறை	'equity'
iRai	இறை	'wrist'
iRai	இறை	'God, king'
inRu	இன்று	'today'
inam	இனம்	'group, kindred'
iiṇṭu	ஈண்டு	'here'
iirm	ஈர்ம்	'wet'
iiram	ஈரம்	'affection'
uṭampu	உடம்பு	'body'
uṭal	உடல்	'body'
uram	உரம்	'strength, knowledge'

ulku	உல்கு	'custom'
ulakam	உலகம்	'world'
ulaku	உலகு	'world'
ul̲i	உழி	'place'
ul̲ai	உழை	'side'
uḷ	உள்	'heart'
uḷ	உள்	'interior, innateness'
uRuppu	உறுப்பு	'limb, trait'
uutiyam	ஊதியம்	'benefit'
uur	ஊர்	'village'
uul̲	ஊழ்	'destiny'
uul̲i	ஊழி	'aeon'
uun	ஊன்	'flesh'
evku	எஃகு	'weapon'
eṅṅanam	எங்ஙனம்	'how'
eyiRu	எயிறு	'tooth'
eru	எரு	'manure'
ellaam	எல்லாம்	'all'
ellai	எல்லை	'limit'
eli	எலி	'rat'
evvam	எவ்வம்	'malady'
evan	எவன்	'what'
el̲il	எழில்	'beauty'
el̲ili	எழிலி	'cloud'
eḷ	எள்	'gingily'

en	என்	'what'
enRu	என்று	'for ever'
enna	என்ன	'what'
ennai	என்னை	'what'
eetam	ஏதம்	'fault'
eem	ஏம்	'madness'
eemam	ஏமம்	'safety'
eer	ஏர்	'beauty'
eer	ஏர்	'plough'
eeḻai	ஏழை	'fool'
eeRu	ஏறு	'ox, lion'
ai	ஐ	'hero'
aimtu	ஐந்து	'five'
aiyam	ஐயம்	'doubt'
oḷi	ஒளி	'light, fame'
onRu	ஒன்று	'one'
oocai	ஓசை	'sound'
kavcu	கஃசு	'quarter of an ounce'
kacaṭu	கசடு	'fault'
kaṭṭaḷai	கட்டளை	'touchstone'
kaṭam	கடம்	'duty'
kaṭal	கடல்	'sea'

kaṭaaam	கடாஅம்	'must'
kaṭi	கடி	'guard'
kaṭai	கடை	'end, back-door'
kaṇ	கண்	'eye'
kaṇ	கண்	'place'
kaṇ	கண்	'mercy'
kaṇ	கண்	'nature'
kaṇam	கணம்	'minute'
kaṇicci	கணிச்சி	'axle'
kaṇai	கணை	'arrow'
katam	கதம்	'anger'
katavu	கதவு	'door'
katuppu	கதுப்பு	'tresses'
kamtu	கந்து	'prop'
kayal	கயல்	'fish'
kayavar	கயவர்	'knaves'
kayiRu	கயிறு	'chord'
kari	கரி	'proof'
karu	கரு	'embryo'
karumpu	கரும்பு	'sugar cane'
karumam	கருமம்	'work, duty'
karuvi	கருவி	'instrument'
karai	கரை	'embankment'
kal	கல்	'stone'
kalam	கலம்	'vessel'
kalam	கலம்	'ornament'

kalan	கலன்	'ship'
kavvai	கவ்வை	'gossip'
kavari	கவரி	'yak'
kavaṟu	கவறு	'dice, gambling'
kavuḷ	கவுள்	'temple'
kaḻakam	கழகம்	'gambling house'
kaḷ	கள்	'toddy'
kaḷam	களம்	'ground'
kaḷar	களர்	'saline soil, bog'
kaḷan	களன்	'assembly'
kaRpu	கற்பு	'chastity'
kaakkai	காக்கை	'crow'
kaaṭi	காடி	'gruel'
kaaṭu	காடு	'forest'
kampu	காம்பு	'bamboo'
kaamam	காமம்	'lust'
kaaraṇam	காரணம்	'reason'
kaarikai	காரிகை	'beauty'
kaal	கால்	'leg, root, stalk'
kaal	கால்	'time'
kaal	கால்	'wheel'
kaalam	காலம்	'time'
kaalai	காலை	'time, morning'
kaanam	கானம்	'jungle'
kiḻakku	கிழக்கு	'below'
kiḷaiñar	கிளைஞர்	'kindred'

kiiḻ	கீழ்	'under, the low'
kiiḻkaḷ	கீழ்கள்	'the low'

kuṭamkar	குடங்கர்	'cottage'
kuṭampai	குடம்பை	'shell'
kuṭi	குடி	'family, subjects'
kuṭai	குடை	'umbrella'
kuṇam	குணம்	'virtue, trait'
kulam	குலம்	'family, familism'
kuvaḷai	குவளை	'blue Nelumbo'
kuḻal	குழல்	'flute'
kuḻavi	குழவி	'infant'
kuḻai	குழை	'earring'
kuḷam	குளம்	'pond'
kuRumpu	குறும்பு	'anarchy'
kunRi	குன்றி	'Abrus precatorius'
kunRu	குன்று	'hillock'

kuukai	கூகை	'owl'
kuuttu	கூத்து	'dance, drama'
kuuli	கூலி	'wage'
kuuḻ	கூழ்	'gruel'
kuuḻ	கூழ்	'crop, wealth'
kuuRRam	கூற்றம்	'the god of death'

keeṇi	கேணி	'well'
keeḷ	கேள்	'friend, kindred'

kai	கை	'hand'
kai	கை	'conduct'
kokku	கொக்கு	'heron'
koṭpu	கொட்பு	'change'
koṭiRu	கொடிறு	'cheek'
koṇkan	கொண்கன்	'husband'
kompar	கொம்பர்	'branch'
koḻunan	கொழுநன்	'husband'
koRRam	கொற்றம்	'victory'
kooṭṭi	கோட்டி	'assemblage'
kooṭi	கோடி	'one crore'
kooṭu	கோடு	'branch'
koomaan	கோமான்	'king'
kool	கோல்	'sceptre'
kool	கோல்	'stick, yard stick'
kool	கோல்	'balance'
kauvai	கௌவை	'gossip'
caman	சமன்	'evenness'
calam	சலம்	'deception'
caakaaṭu	சாகாடு	'cart'
caayal	சாயல்	'beauty'
civi kai	சிவிகை	'palanquin'

cutai	சுதை	'plaster'
cuutu	சூது	'gambling'
ceppu	செப்பு	'casket'
cemmal	செம்மல்	'haughtiness'
ceyir	செயிர்	'disease, fault'
celvam	செல்வம்	'wealth'
cevvi	செவ்வி	'opportunity'
cevi	செவி	'ear'
cevili	செவிலி	'foster mother'
ceeṇ	சேண்	'distance'
ñaaṭpu	ஞாட்பு	'battle field'
ñaalam	ஞாலம்	'world'
ñaanRu	ஞான்று	'time'
takar	தகர்	'ram'
tamtai	தந்தை	'father'
talai	தலை	'head, chief, superiority'
talai	தலை	'side'
tavvai	தவ்வை	'the goddess of misfortune'
tavam	தவம்	'penance'
taam	தாம்	'they'
taamarai	தாமரை	'lotus'

taay	தாய்	'mother'
taar	தார்	'vanguard'
taaḻ	தாழ்	'bolt'
taaḷ	தாள்	'foot'
taaḷ	தாள்	'effort'
taan	தான்	'one self'
taanam	தானம்	'charity'
taanai	தானை	'army'
timkaḷ	திங்கள்	'moon'
tiru	திரு	'wealth, the goddess of wealth'
tiru	திரு	'beauty'
tinai	திணை	'millet'
tukil	துகில்	'cloth'
tuṇai	துணை	'measure, limit'
tuṇai	துணை	'companion'
tuppu	துப்பு	'enmity'
tuppu	துப்பு	'strength, prop'
tulai	துலை	'equality'
tunpam	துன்பம்	'suffering'
tunpu	துன்பு	'suffering'
tuu	தூ	'prop'
tuuṇ	தூண்	'pillar'
tunṇṭil	தூண்டில்	'fish hook'
tuutu	தூது	'message, embassy'

tuuvi	தூவி	'down'
tuuRu	தூறு	'heap'
teyvam	தெய்வம்	'God'
tev	தெவ்	'enmity'
teeyam	தேயம்	'counrry'
teer	தேர்	'car'
teevar	தேவர்	'celestials'
teen	தேன்	'honey'
toṭi	தொடி	'bracelet'
toṭi	தொடி	'an ounce'
toḻil	தொழில்	'business, command'
tooṭṭi	தோட்டி	'goad'
tooṭu	தோடு	'flower'
tooṇi	தோணி	'boat'
tool	தோல்	'skin'
tool	தோல்	'dignified word'
tooḻi	தோழி	'confidente'
tooḷ	தோள்	'shoulder'
naccu	நச்சு	'poison'
namcu	நஞ்சு	'poison'
naṭu	நடு	'middle'
naṭuvu	நடுவு	'equity'
nayam	நயம்	'goodness, propriety

nari	நரி	'jackal'
naRaa	நறா	'toddy'
nanavu	நனவு	'reality'
naa	நா	'tongue'
naakam	நாகம்	'cobra'
naakarikam	நாகரிகம்	'culture'
naaṭu	நாடு	'country'
naaṇ	நாண்	'string'
naam	நாம்	'we'
naam	நாம்	'fear'
naamam	நாமம்	'name'
naar	நார்	'kindness'
naavaay	நாவாய்	'boat'
naaḷ	நாள்	'day'
naaḷai	நாளை	'day'
naanku	நான்கு	'four'
niccam	நிச்சம்	'daily'
niṇam	நிணம்	'fat'
nilam	நிலம்	'earth, field'
nii	நீ	'you (sg)'
niir	நீர்	'you (pl)'
niir	நீர்	'water'
niir	நீர்	'nature'

nucuppu	நுசுப்பு	'waist'
nutal	நுதல்	'forehead'
nuni	நுனி	'tip'
nuul	நூல்	'treatise, Veda'
nuuRu	நூறு	'hundred'
nemcam	நெஞ்சம்	'heart'
nemcu	நெஞ்சு	'heart'
ney	நெய்	'ghee'
nerumci	நெருஞ்சி	'cow's thorn'
nerunal	நெருநல்	'yesterday'
nerunaRRu	நெருநற்று	'yesterday'
neruppu	நெருப்பு	'fire'
neRi	நெறி	'path'
pakkam	பக்கம்	'side'
pakaṭu	பகடு	'ox'
pakavan	பகவன்	'God'
paṭṭaṭai	பட்டடை	'anvil'
paṭṭi	பட்டி	'knave'
paṭaam	படாம்	'vestment'
paṭi	படி	'world'
paṭivam	படிவம்	'form'
paṭiRu	படிறு	'deceit'
paṭai	படை	'army'

paṇ	பண்	'melody'
paṇṭam	பண்டம்	'material'
paṇṭu	பண்டு	'once'
paṇpu	பண்பு	'character, nature'
pattu	பத்து	'ten'
pataṭi	பதடி	'chaff'
patam	பதம்	'opportunity'
pati	பதி	'place, position'
pati	பதி	'town'
parattan	பரத்தன்	'debauchee'
paruvam	பருவம்	'season'
paḻutu	பழுது	'evil'
paḷḷi	பள்ளி	'couch'
paḷimku	பளிங்கு	'marble'
panai	பனை	'palmyra'
paakkiyam	பாக்கியம்	'good luck'
paaṭu	பாடு	'nature, greatness'
paampu	பாம்பு	'snake'
paar	பார்	'ledge'
paarppaan	பார்ப்பான்	'brahmin'
paal	பால்	'side, part, portion'
paal	பால்	'milk'
paal	பால்	'destiny, nature'
paavam	பாவம்	'sin'
paavai	பாவை	'doll'

piṇam	பிணம்	'corpse'
piṇai	பிணை	'doe'
piRai	பிறை	'crescent'
pin	பின்	'after, behind'
pinRai	பின்றை	'after'
piiṭu	பீடு	'greatness'
piili	பீலி	'peacoek's feather'
puṭai	புடை	'side'
puṇ	புண்	'sore'
puṇai	புணை	'float'
putteeḷ	புத்தேள்	'celestials'
putteeḷir	புத்தேளிர்	'celestials'
putal	புதல்	'thicket'
putai	புதை	'sheaf'
puyal	புயல்	'rain'
puruvam	புருவம்	'eyebrow'
purai	புரை	'blemish'
purai	புரை	'greatness'
pul	புல்	'grass'
pulam	புலம்	'sensation'
pulam	புலம்	'field'
pulam	புலம்	'intelligence'
pulaal	புலால்	'flesh'
puli	புலி	'tiger'

pulai	புலை	'vice'
puḻuti	புழுதி	'mould'
puḷ	புள்	'bird'
puRkai	புற்கை	'porridge'
puRam	புறம்	'exterior'
puRam	புறம்	'back, slander'
punal	புனல்	'water, sea'
puucal	பூசல்	'clamour'
puucanai	பூசனை	'worship'
puutamkaḷ	பூதங்கள்	'the elements'
peṇ	பெண்	'woman, womanhood, wife
peṇṭir	பெண்டிர்	'women'
peRRam	பெற்றம்	'cow'
peRRi	பெற்றி	'nature'
peeṭi	பேடி	'hermaphrodite'
peey	பேய்	'devil'
pottu	பொத்து	'defect'
potu	பொது	'general'
poruḷ	பொருள்	'wealth'
poruḷ	பொருள்	'meaning'
poruḷ	பொருள்	'thing, verity'

poḻutu	பொழுது	'time'
poRi	பொறி	'sense'
poRi	பொறி	'destiny'
pon	பொன்	'gold, iron'
pootu	போது	'bud'
pooḻtu	போழ்து	'time'
makkaḷ	மக்கள்	'children'
makkaḷ	மக்கள்	'people, warriors'
makaḷir	மகளிர்	'women'
makan	மகன்	'son, man'
mamkalam	மங்கலம்	'goodness'
maṭantai	மடந்தை	'woman'
maṭam	மடம்	'credulity, beauty'
maṭal	மடல்	'the Madal'*
maṭi	மடி	'garment'
maṇ	மண்	'soil, open ground'
maṇ	மண்	'clay, plaster'
maṇal	மணல்	'sand'
maṇi	மணி	'sapphire'
maṇi	மணி	'pupil'
matalai	மதலை	'prop'
mati	மதி	'wisdom'
mati	மதி	'moon'

* a horse made of jagged stem and of palm leaves.

mamtiri	மந்திரி	'minister'
mayal	மயல்	'delusion'
mayir	மயிர்	'hair'
mayil	மயில்	'peafowl'
marapu	மரபு	'custom'
maram	மரம்	'tree'
marumku	மருங்கு	'side, kindred'
marumtu	மருந்து	'medicine'
malai	மலை	'mountain'
maḻalai	மழலை	'lisp'
maRam	மறம்	'valour'
maRu	மறு	'stain'
maRuku	மறுகு	'street'
manRu	மன்று	'assembly, public place'
mannan	மன்னன்	'king'
mannavan	மன்னவன்	'king'
manam	மனம்	'heart'
manai	மனை	'house, domesticity'
manai	மனை	'housewife'

maa	மா	'animal, horse'
maakkaḷ	மாக்கள்	'people'
maacu	மாசு	'blemish'
maaṭu	மாடு	'wealth'
maattirai	மாத்திரை	'measure'
maatar	மாதர்	'women'

maamtar	மாந்தர்	'people'
maayam	மாயம்	'deception'
maarpu	மார்பு	'chest'
maari	மாரி	'cloud'
maalai	மாலை	'even-tide'
maalai	மாலை	'nature'
maanam	மானம்	'honour'
maanam	மானம்	'disgrace'
micai	மிசை	'above'
mitam	மிதம்	'quality'
miRai	மிறை	'trouble'
miin	மீன்	'fish'
miin	மீன்	'star'
mukaṭi	முகடி	'the goddess of misfortune'
mukam	முகம்	'face'
muttam	முத்தம்	'pearl'
mutalai	முதலை	'crocodile'
muyal	முயல்	'hare'
mulai	முலை	'breast'
muḷ	முள்	'thorn'
muRi	முறி	'sprout'
muRai	முறை	'relationship'

muRai	முறை	'arrangement, justice'
muRai	முறை	'time'
mun	முன்	'front, before'
munnam	முன்னம்	'before'
munnar	முன்னர்	'before'
munai	முனை	'war'
muukku	மூக்கு	'nose'
muunRu	மூன்று	'three'
mey	மெய்	'body'
meel	மேல்	'above, over'
meel	மேல்	'the noble'
meeni	மேனி	'body'
mai	மை	'quality'
maimtu	மைந்து	'strength'
maiyal	மையல்	'madness'
mokkuḷ	மொக்குள்	'bubble'
moympu	மொய்ம்பு	'strength'
yaa	யா	'what'
yaakkai	யாக்கை	'body'
yaamku	யாங்கு	'where'

yaaṇṭu	யாண்டு	'whenever, wherever'
yaatu	யாது	'which'
yaam	யாம்	'we'
yaamam	யாமம்	'midnight'
yaar	யார்	'who'
yaaḻ	யாழ்	'lute'
yaan	யான்	'I'
yaanai	யானை	'elephant'
vacai	வசை	'blame'
vaṭṭu	வட்டு	'dice'
vaṭu	வடு	'scar, blemish'
vaṇṇam	வண்ணம்	'colour, manner'
vayiRu	வயிறு	'stomach'
vayin	வயின்	'place'
varicai	வரிசை	'rank'
valai	வலை	'net'
vaḻi	வழி	'way, occasion'
vaḻi	வழி	'posterity, lineage'
vaḷḷi	வள்ளி	'creeper'
vaḷam	வளம்	'fertility, wealth'
vaḷaa	வளா	'extent'
vaḷi	வளி	'air'
vaḷai	வளை	'bangle'
vaaṇikam	வாணிகம்	'trade'
vaay	வாய்	'place, path'

vaay	வாய்	'mouth, truth'
vaayil	வாயில்	'way'
vaari	வாரி	'source'
vaaḷ	வாள்	'sword'
vaaḷ	வாள்	'lustre'
vaan	வான்	'sky, rain'
vaanakam	வானகம்	'sky'
vaanam	வானம்	'sky, rain, heaven'
vicumpu	விசும்பு	'sky, cloud'
viṇ	விண்	'rain'
vittakam	வித்தகம்	'ability, wisdom'
viral	விரல்	'finger'
virumtu	விருந்து	'guest, feast'
vil	வில்	'bow'
vilamku	விலங்கு	'animal'
viḻumam	விழுமம்	'misery'
viRal	விறல்	'victory'
vinai	வினை	'action, Karma'
veyil	வெயில்	'sun'
veḷḷam	வெள்ளம்	'flood, water'
veRi	வெறி	'fragrance'
veeṭṭuvan	வேட்டுவன்	'hunter'
veemtan	வேந்தன்	'king'

veemtan	வேந்தன்	'Indra'
veemtu	வேந்து	'sovereignty'
veey	வேய்	'bamboo'
veel	வேல்	'lance'
veeli	வேலி	'fenee'
veelai	வேலை	'time'
vai	வை	'straw'
vaiyakam	வையகம்	'world'
vaiyam	வையம்	'world'

References

[1] Crawford 1963.

[2] Scott 1965.

[3] Cook 1964.

[4] Longacre 1964.

[5] Longacre 1965a.

[6] Pike 1964.

[7] Dhandapani Desikar 1950.

[8] Chettiar, 1943.

[9] Vaiyapuri Pillai 1956.

[10] Arumuga Navalar, 1921.

[11] Aiyer 1952.

[12] Subramoniam, n. d.

[13] Subramoniam 1962.

Select Bibliography

This bibliography is designed more for utility than for record. To avoid repetition even well known works have not been included here. For further references on Tagmemics one can make use of Dhamotharan, A. (1964), Pike, K. L., (1966) and Brend, R. M. (1970), (1972) and for general studies on TirukkuRaḷ, Thirumalaimuthuswamy (1962).

AIYER, V. V. S.

1952 *The Kural or the Maxims of Tiruvalluvar*, Woraiyur, Trichy.

ARUMUGA NAVALAR

1921 *Tirukkural Muulamum Parimeelalakar Uraiyum* (10th edn.), Madras.

BREND, R. M.

1970 'Tagmemic Theory: An Annotated Bibliography', *Journal of English Linguistics*, Vol. 4.

1972 'Tagmemic Theory: An Annotated Bibliography - Appendix I', *Journal of English Linguistics*, Vol. 6.

CHETTIAR, A. C.

1943 *Advanced Studies in Tamil Prosody*, Annamalainagar.

COOK, A. W.

1964 *On Tagmemes and Transforms*, Georgetown University Press, Washington, D. C.

CRAWFORD, JOHN C.

1963 *Totontepec Mixe Phonotagmemics*, Summer Institute of Linguistics, U. S. A.

DHANDAPANI DESIKAR, S.

1950 *Tirukkural Uraivalam*, Vol. 1, Dharmapuram.

DHAMOTHARAN, A.

1964 'An Annotated Bibliography on Tagmemics', (Mimeo.), Kerala University, Trivandrum.

DIKSHITAR, V. R. R.

1949 *Tirukkuraḷ*, Adyar Library, Madras.

FRIES, C. C.

1963 *The Structure of English*, Longman's, London.

LONGACRE, R. F.

1964 *Grammar Discovery Procedures*, Mouton, The Hague.

1965a 'Some Fundamental Insights of Tagmemics', *Language* Vol. 41; No. 1.

1965b 'Transformational Parameters in Tagmemic Field Structures', *Report of the 16th Annual Round Table Meeting on Linguistics and Language Studies*, Georgetown University Press, Washington, D. C.

PIKE, K. L.

1954 *Language in Relation to a Unified Theory of the Structure of Human Behavior* (Vol. I: 1954, Vol. II: 1955, Vol. III: 1960), Glendale.

1964 'On systems of grammatical structure', *Proceedings of the 9th International Congress of Linguists*, Mouton, The Hague.

1966 'A Guide to Publications Related to Tagmemic Theory', *Current Trends in Linguistics III - Theoretical Foundations*, Mouton, The Hague.

POPE, G. U.

1958 *Tirukkural*, SISSWPS, Madras.

SCOTT, C. T.

1965 'Persian and Arabic riddles: a language centred approach to genre definition,' *IJAL*, Vol. 31; No. 4.

SHANMUGAM, S. V.

1971 *Dravidian Nouns*, Annamalainagar.

SUBRAHMANYAM, P. S.

1971 *Dravidian Verb Morphology*, Annamalainagar.

SUBRAMONIAM, V. I.

1962 'Reconstruction' (mimeo.), Kerala University, Trivandrum.

n. d. 'Tamil studies in India other than Tamil Nadu' (mimeo.), Kerala University, Trivandrum.

Tamil Lexicon

1936-39 6 Vols. & Supp., Madras.

THIRUMALAIMUTHUSWAMY, A.

1962 *A Bibliography on Thirukkural*, Meenakshi Puthaka Nilayam, Madurai.

VAIYAPURI PILLAI, S.

1956 *History of Tamil Language and Literature*, New Century Book House, Madras.

ZVELEBIL, K.

1964 *Tamil in 550 A. D.: An Interpretation of Early Inscriptional Tamil*, Praha.